



# 2024 BUDGET IN BRIEF





**2024**

# **BUDGET IN BRIEF**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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## Message from the Secretary

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Recent history has showcased the critical importance of housing that is safe, stable, and affordable. Although our country has been tested by the challenges we have collectively faced over the past few years, the President has acted to address them with resolve, because housing is central to his work to build an economy, and an America, that works for all.

To continue, we must commit the resources necessary to address the crises in housing our Nation faces. Housing is less affordable today than at any point in modern history and the availability of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income families continues to be sparse. This is true for both rental and owner-occupied housing. There is no community in our Nation that has been spared from the impact of the crisis in housing affordability, which has been driven by a low supply of homes and exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, this crisis makes our work to address homelessness and close racial and ethnic homeownership and wealth gaps even more urgent.

The President's 2024 Budget provides the increased investments, new and revised policies, and bold vision to ensure our Nation can build toward a brighter future where everyone can live in a safe and stable home in communities that are thriving and inclusive.

The Budget emphasizes HUD's commitment to enforcing our primary responsibilities, such as: increasing housing supply through building, preservation, and innovation; combatting homelessness with the urgency it requires; boosting wealth-building and homeownership opportunities for all; ensuring communities can equitably prepare for and recover from disasters and extreme weather; and making HUD easier to navigate so our help can reach the people who need it most, all the while carrying out our duty to ensure people have access to housing that is fair and inclusive.

As such, the 2024 Budget prioritizes efforts to: expand HUD vouchers and assistance to serve additional families; ensure that every person has the security of a safe home, free from dangerous health hazards; strengthen our resilience to climate change and make energy efficiency improvements in public and assisted housing; increase HUD staff's capacity to redress discriminatory housing practices; and invest in critical staffing across the Department.

At HUD, the heart of our work is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and ensure quality homes for all. The President's Budget reaffirms our commitment to delivering on that mission in pursuit of equity-focused fair housing and community-building policies and programs to level the playing field for people, regardless of their life experience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Marcia L. Fudge". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Marcia L. Fudge  
Secretary

## Overview

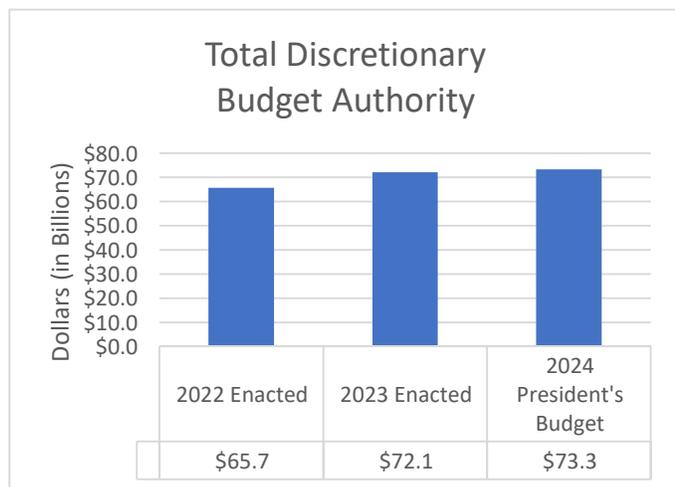
The 2024 President's Budget requests \$73.3 billion for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), approximately \$1.1 billion more than the 2023 enacted funding level. In addition, it requests \$104 billion for new **mandatory affordable housing investments**. Together, this suite of funding and tax credits aims to tackle the Nation's housing affordability crisis by making a historic investment in lowering housing costs to further the Administration's commitment to rebuilding America from the bottom up and middle out.

At its core, HUD's mission is to bring the American people home. Through the programs in this Budget, HUD will create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and ensure quality homes for all. HUD is pursuing equity-focused housing and community-building policies and programs that will:

- Expand access to affordable housing and rental assistance;
- Increase housing supply through building, preservation, and innovation;
- Combat homelessness with the urgency it requires;
- Boost wealth-building and homeownership opportunities for all;
- Ensure communities can equitably prepare for a changing climate and recover from disaster and extreme weather; and
- Make HUD easier to navigate so help can reach the people who need it most.

The discretionary program funding in the Budget that will help achieve these priorities includes:

- \$32.7 billion for the **Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program**, which could help an additional 180,000 low-income individuals and families find and afford housing.
- \$3.7 billion to provide housing and services to individuals and families experiencing homelessness, including a focus on survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking, as well as youth experiencing homelessness;

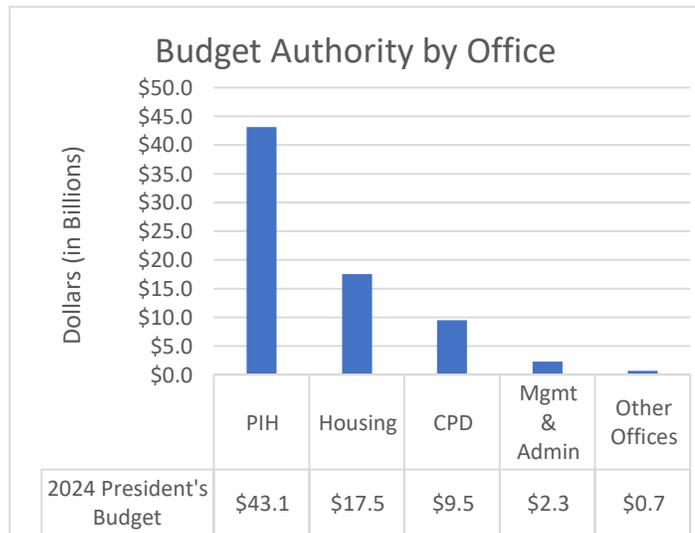


- \$2.3 billion for **Management and Administration** expenses, investing in critical staffing and information technology needs to strengthen HUD's capacity to deliver on its mission;
- \$752 million to support energy efficiency and resilience in HUD-assisted and financed developments;
- \$410 million to remove dangerous health hazards from homes, including mitigating threats from fire, lead, carbon monoxide, and radon;
- \$90 million for **Fair Housing programs**, and increased HUD staff capacity to redress discriminatory housing practices; and

- The President’s 2024 Budget supports authorizing the **Community Development Block Grant—Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)** program. For more than twenty years, the Congress has appropriated emergency supplemental funds to HUD in response to major disasters to address the unmet long term disaster recovery needs of States, territories, local governments, and Tribes. Authorization would improve the transparency and predictability of CDBG-DR funds for impacted communities.

Housing-related challenges can trigger significant health distress. HUD will provide training and technical assistance resources to support Department-wide efforts to reduce the impacts of housing-related challenges on the social determinants of health and improve the experience of the Department’s customers.

HUD's proposed Budget allocates budget authority across programs and for staffing and other management and administrative expenses. Most of the budget authority funds programs to help vulnerable, low-income households—many elderly or disabled—pay their rent. The Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH), the Office of Housing, and the Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) administer these programs.



The 2024 President’s Budget outlines an ambitious agenda to address challenges our Nation faces, ranging from climate change to housing discrimination to ending homelessness. It takes a comprehensive approach to address these challenges, identifies funding priorities to achieve HUD’s strategic goals, and invigorates the Nation’s response through program budget increases and policy interventions.

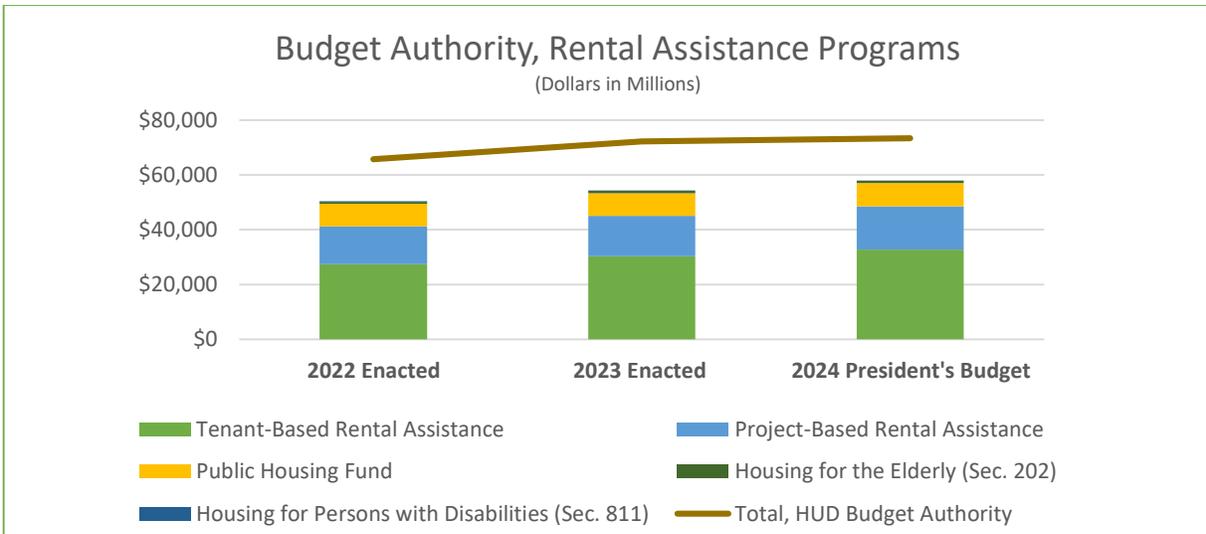
## Strategic Goals<sup>1</sup>

### STRATEGIC GOAL 1: SUPPORT UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES

#### Fortify support for underserved communities and support equitable community development for all people

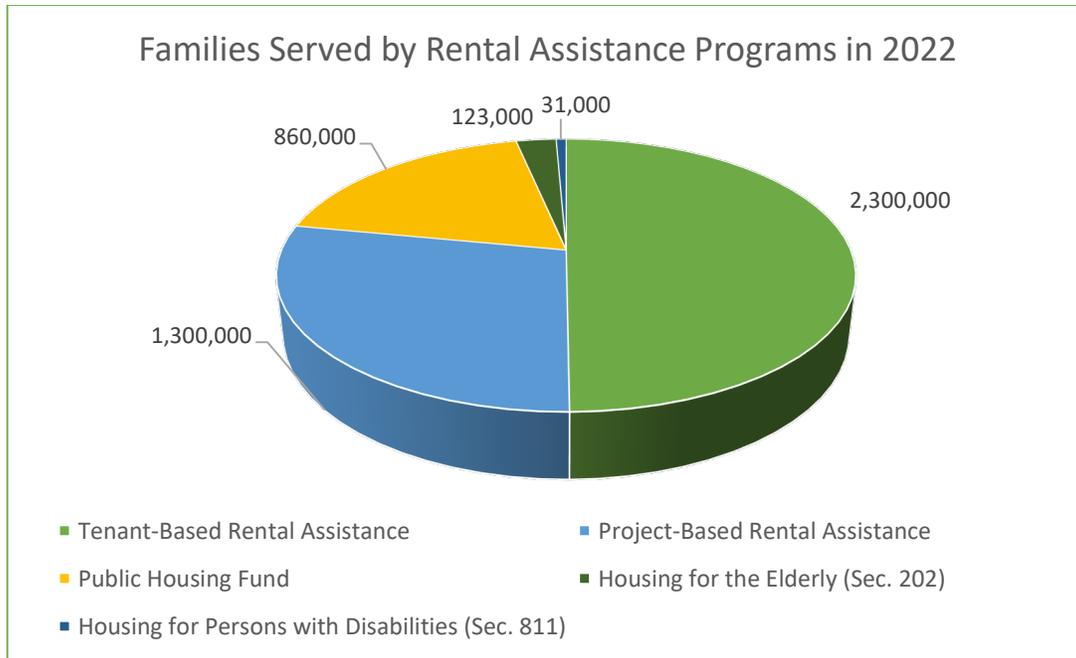
HUD will bolster Fair Housing compliance and enforcement, implement a Housing First approach to reduce homelessness, and drive equitable community development. The Department is committed to building an inclusive future that promotes wealth-building for all people and lifts underserved communities to share in the Nation’s prosperity.

<sup>1</sup> HUD’s 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan is available at: [https://www.hud.gov/program\\_offices/spm/pmd](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/spm/pmd)



The following investments will help HUD achieve this goal:

- Public Housing Fund:** \$8.9 billion for the operation, maintenance, and capital improvements to approximately 917,000 affordable public housing units in 2024, serving over 1.7 million residents in 860,000 households, over half of whom are extremely low-income.
- Homeless Assistance Grants:** \$3.75 billion, an increase of \$116 million over the 2023 enacted level, to provide housing and services for vulnerable individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, including those fleeing from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking, as well as homeless youth. Such an increase will provide capacity and support to communities as they work to coordinate an effective homeless response system in a trauma-informed and equitable way.
- Fair Housing Programs:** \$90 million, a \$3.6 million increase over the 2023 enacted level, for targeted and coordinated fair housing enforcement, education, and outreach to prevent and redress housing-related discrimination.
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program:** \$3.4 billion for developing viable urban and rural communities by expanding economic opportunities and improving quality of life principally for low- and moderate-income persons.
- Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) Program:** \$820 million, a \$33 million increase over the 2023 enacted level, for grants to finance affordable housing construction and rehabilitation. This increase will support the production and preservation of affordable housing in Indian Country.
- Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) Program:** \$75 million funds community development-related projects in Indian Country, such as the construction of community buildings and the infrastructure necessary for housing developments.
- Mobility Services initiative under Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA):** \$25 million to fund cost-effective housing mobility strategies to assist families with children to move from areas of extreme poverty to areas of higher opportunity. The funding also addresses impediments to public housing agency collaboration, with a goal of reversing the effects of residential segregation adversely impacting people of color.



**STRATEGIC GOAL 2: ENSURE ACCESS TO AND INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING**

**Ensure housing demand is matched by adequate production of new homes and equitable access to housing opportunities for all people**

Increasing the availability of safe, high quality, and affordable housing will help ensure equitable access to housing opportunities and benefit families and communities. This can be achieved through increasing access to rental assistance and the supply of affordable housing.

Accomplishing this goal includes evaluating HUD’s programs to identify ways the Federal Government can make affordable housing and related services work better for families. These efforts aim to give people real, viable housing choices in where they live.

The following investments will help HUD achieve this goal:

- **Mandatory Affordable Housing Investments:** A \$104 billion package of mandatory funding and tax expenditures that will: 1) build affordable homes and reduce barriers to housing production, from restrictive zoning to discriminatory practices in the housing market; 2) make a long-term investment in housing accessibility and affordability for targeted low-income populations that are vulnerable to homelessness, as well as down payment assistance for first-time, first-generation homebuyers to help address racial and ethnic homeownership and wealth gaps; and 3) provide resources to help renters avoid eviction.
- **HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program:** This program has long served as an anchor of this Nation’s affordable housing finance system. The 2024 President’s Budget has the opportunity to make a significant impact, at \$1.8 billion – \$300 million more than the 2023 enacted funding level.
- **Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA):** An additional \$2.4 billion to serve a total of 2.5 million families. The HCV program is the Federal Government’s largest program targeted to assist very low-income families, the elderly, formerly homeless veterans, and

persons with disabilities rent affordable, decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market.

- **Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program:** \$112 million under the **TBRA** and **Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) Programs** for public housing agencies (PHAs) and other owners to transition public housing units and Section 202-supported properties to the Section 8 platform (PBRA or TBRA), and to reduce the administrative costs for lower capacity and small property owners converting to RAD. These funds would enable the conversion of approximately 63,000 units and, in the process, holistically address critical property needs, environmental hazards, and energy inefficiencies, while increasing housing choice for residents.
- The Budget provides increased funding for contract renewals in **TBRA** and **PBRA** – two of HUD’s largest programs that increase access to affordable housing – and the full funding of public housing operating expenses through the **Public Housing Fund**.
- **Operational Performance Evaluations and Risk Assessments (OPERA):** \$61 million for a new program that will streamline the financial, health, and safety inspections to over 2.4 million units of subsidized and affordable housing. It will also increase HUD’s data analytic capabilities, which will help assess trends and keep residents safe.

### STRATEGIC GOAL 3: PROMOTE HOMEOWNERSHIP

#### Promote homeownership opportunities, equitable access to credit for purchase and improvements, and wealth-building in underserved communities

Homeownership is vital to promoting viable, inclusive economic opportunities to all. HUD is dedicated to helping individuals develop wealth by improving access to affordable homeownership. This will be achieved by maximizing the extension of credit for low-to-moderate income homebuyers and others who are underserved by the conventional mortgage market. With its Federal partners, the Department will work to ensure the housing finance system serves all people equitably and fairly – from the FHA underwriting process through Ginnie Mae’s engagement of capital markets.

The following investments will help HUD achieve this goal:

- **Federal Housing Administration (FHA):** To make homeownership more affordable for underserved borrowers, including first-time, low- to moderate-income and minority homebuyers, the FHA is reducing the annual mortgage insurance premiums new borrowers will pay by about one-third. This action, effective in 2023, will save the average FHA borrower approximately \$800 in the first year of their mortgage loan and provide continued savings for the duration of the loan. The Budget also includes up to \$15 million for a demonstration program to increase the availability of small balance mortgages.
- **FirstHOME Downpayment Assistance initiative:** A new \$100 million set-aside under the HOME Program that would provide funding to States and insular areas to better support sustainable homeownership for first-generation and/or low-wealth first-time homebuyers.
- **Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund (Section 184) Program:** \$906 thousand in credit subsidy which will support \$1.2 billion in loan commitment authority. This program encourages private lending by guaranteeing home mortgage loans, which assists Native American families in becoming homeowners.

## STRATEGIC GOAL 4: ADVANCE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

### Advance sustainable communities by strengthening climate resilience and energy efficiency, promoting environmental justice, and recognizing housing's role as essential to health

Everyone deserves a safe and healthy place to live. The Department will work to eliminate socioeconomic disparities by addressing environmental health hazard exposures while strengthening health and safety regulations and policies. HUD seeks to integrate best practices in the areas of community health, customer experience, and equity to effectively adapt policies to the individual needs of local communities. Lastly, HUD will guide investment in climate preparedness and resilience to reduce financial burdens on residents and preserve our world's finite resources.

The following investments will help HUD achieve this goal:

- **Public Housing Fund:** \$300 million for the installation of measures to increase energy efficiency, reduce water consumption, and promote climate resilience in public housing. In addition, the Budget includes \$85 million to evaluate and reduce residential health hazards in public housing, including lead-based paint, and an increase of \$25 million for public housing capital funds (under the Public Housing Fund), which will be critical to improving the quality of public housing.
- **Native American Programs:** \$150 million awarded to eligible Indian Tribes and Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs) that rehabilitate and construct new housing units with the focus on increasing energy efficiency, improving water conservation, and furthering climate resilience in housing developments within Indian Country.
- **Choice Neighborhoods:** \$185 million to help communities develop and implement locally-driven, comprehensive neighborhood plans to transform underserved neighborhoods. The program advances climate resilience and environmental justice by redeveloping and replacing distressed public and multifamily housing and neighborhood amenities with resilient and energy-efficient structures.
- **Community Development Loan Guarantee (Section 108):** \$400 million of loan guarantees, a \$100 million increase from 2023, so communities can leverage their Community Development Block Grant to tackle large-scale community and economic development projects. This proposal is in response to the increase in demand for this low-cost, flexible financing for physical and economic revitalization projects.
- **Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes:** \$410 million to mitigate lead hazards in low-income, unassisted households, as well as identify and mitigate multiple health hazards.

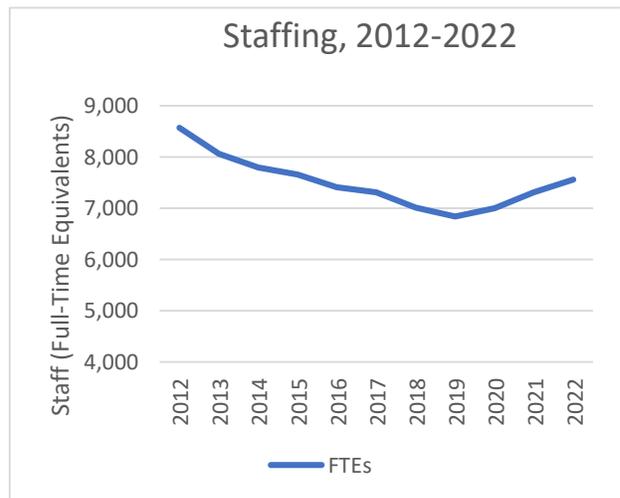
Together, these investments will decrease the financial burden on tenants, help to address inequities, reduce carbon emissions, and increase the climate resilience of HUD's housing stock while improving indoor air quality and creating healthier and safer homes for families.

## STRATEGIC GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN HUD'S INTERNAL CAPACITY

### HUD WILL STRENGTHEN ITS INTERNAL CAPACITY AND EFFICIENCY TO BETTER ENSURE DELIVERY OF HUD'S MISSION

Strengthening HUD's workforce is vital to the successful delivery of HUD's mission of creating strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. Without talented staff, HUD would not be able to properly administer housing programs that many communities and individuals rely on across the U.S. As such, HUD is committed to bolstering and enabling its workforce through hiring, training, providing opportunities for growth, and promoting a more inclusive work environment. Improvements to HUD's information technology infrastructure will also be instrumental to strengthening the Department's internal capacity and efficiency.

In the period between 2012 and 2019, the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees at HUD declined from 8,576 to 6,837, a reduction of 20 percent. This loss of staff presented serious risks to HUD's ability to meet the needs of its customers, protect against cybersecurity threats, and deliver on the mission. Through a focus on the hiring process and the salaries and expenses (S&E) budget, HUD has been able to increase staffing from 2019 to 2022, with a three-year total FTE increase of 9.6 percent during that period. Bolstering HUD's capacity has helped to mitigate these risks. Investments in staffing and resources have also resulted in operational successes in a range of areas, from more on-time procurement actions to saving money on records storage to improving the workplace for HUD employees.



The 2024 Budget aims to continue this progress by requesting \$1.9 billion for **S&E**, \$155.2 million above the 2023 enacted level. In combination with carryover of 2023 funding, this will support 8,635 FTEs.<sup>2,3</sup> This level of staffing will enable the Department to better and more efficiently serve households and communities across the country.

The Budget also proposes \$415 million for the **Information Technology (IT) Fund**, to continue to invest in the modernization of HUD's IT systems, infrastructure, and cybersecurity. These investments will help ensure that HUD has the resources and capacity to rise to meet the critical work ahead.

<sup>2</sup> Including Ginnie Mae; excluding Office of Inspector General.

<sup>3</sup> The "Salaries and Expenses" chart only includes enacted/requested budget authority for each year; it does not include carryover. It also includes Ginnie Mae.

<b>Salaries and Expenses</b>						
(Dollars in thousands)						
<b>Program Office</b>	<b>2023</b>		<b>2024</b>		<b>Change from 2023</b>	
	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Total FTE*</b>	<b>Requested Funding</b>	<b>Total FTE*</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Public and Indian Housing	\$278,200	1,467	\$295,000	1,582	\$16,800	115
Housing	\$465,000	2,571	\$500,000	2,669	\$35,000	98
Community Planning and Development	\$163,400	885	\$173,000	928	\$9,600	43
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity	\$97,000	589	\$107,200	647	\$10,200	58
Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	\$11,100	51	\$11,200	54	\$100	3
Policy Development and Research	\$39,600	208	\$44,000	218	\$4,400	10
Executive Offices	\$18,500	88	20,300	97	\$1,800	9
Administrative Support Offices	\$659,600	2,025	\$716,300	2,150	\$56,700	125
<b>HUD TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,732,400</b>	<b>7,884</b>	<b>\$1,867,000</b>	<b>8,345</b>	<b>\$134,600</b>	<b>461</b>
Ginnie Mae	\$40,400	201	61,000	271	\$20,600	70
Office of Inspector General	\$146,000	520	154,000	525	\$8,000	5

Note: Total FTE supported by both Enacted/Requested and carry over funding. HUD FTE total does not include WCF FTE amounts (17 in 2023 and 19 in 2024).

## Summary Table

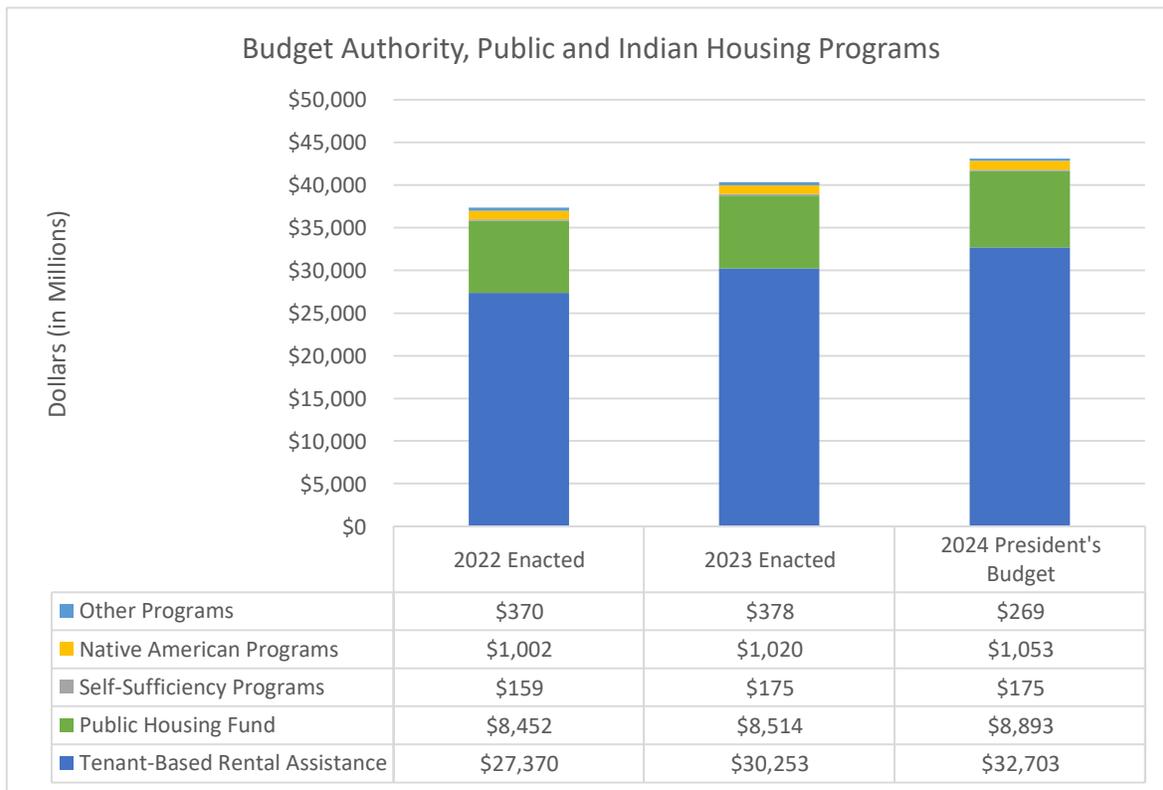
Program		2022 Enacted (millions)	2023 Enacted (millions)	2024 President's Budget (millions)
Public & Indian Housing	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	\$27,370	\$30,253	\$32,703
	Public Housing Fund	\$8,452	\$8,514	\$8,893
	Choice Neighborhoods	\$350	\$350	\$185
	Self-Sufficiency Programs	\$159	\$175	\$175
	Native American Programs (formerly Housing Block Grants)	\$1,002	\$1,020	\$1,053
	Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	\$22	\$22	\$22
	Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund (Section 184)	\$4	\$6	\$1
	Native Hawaiian Loan Guarantee Fund (Section 184A)	(\$6)	\$0	\$0
	Operational Performance Evaluation and Risk Assessments	\$0	\$0	\$61
<b>Subtotal PIH</b>		<b>\$37,353</b>	<b>\$40,340</b>	<b>\$43,093</b>
Housing	Project-Based Rental Assistance	\$13,940	\$14,907	\$15,904
	Housing for the Elderly (Section 202)	\$1,033	\$1,075	\$1,023
	Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811)	\$352	\$360	\$356
	Mutual Mortgage Insurance Program/FHA Administrative Contracts and Small Balance Mortgage Demo	\$150	\$150	\$165
	Housing Counseling Assistance (Section 106)	\$58	\$58	\$66
	Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund—General Fund	\$14	\$14	\$14
	Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund—Receipts	(\$16)	(\$16)	(\$16)
<b>Subtotal Housing</b>		<b>\$15,531</b>	<b>\$16,548</b>	<b>\$17,512</b>
Community Planning & Development	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	\$450	\$499	\$505
	Community Development Fund	\$4,841	\$6,397	\$3,415
	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,800
	Preservation and Reinvestment Initiative for Community Enhancement	\$0	\$225	\$0
	Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program	\$63	\$63	\$60
	Homeless Assistance Grants	\$3,213	\$3,633	\$3,749
<b>Subtotal CPD</b>		<b>\$10,067</b>	<b>\$12,317</b>	<b>\$9,529</b>
Other	Policy Development & Research (Research and Technology)	\$145	\$145	\$155
	Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity (Fair Housing Activities)	\$85	\$86	\$90
	Lead Hazard Control & Healthy Homes (Lead Hazard Reduction)	\$415	\$410	\$410
<b>Subtotal Other</b>		<b>\$645</b>	<b>\$641</b>	<b>\$655</b>
Mgmt & Admin	HUD Salaries and Expenses	\$1,559	\$1,732	\$1,867
	Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) <sup>4</sup>	\$34	\$40	\$61
	Information Technology Fund	\$323	\$375	\$415
<b>Subtotal Mgmt &amp; Admin</b>		<b>\$1,916</b>	<b>\$2,147</b>	<b>\$2,343</b>
OIG	Office of Inspector General	\$140	\$146	\$154
<b>Discretionary Total (Gross)</b>		<b>\$65,652</b>	<b>\$72,139</b>	<b>\$73,286</b>

<sup>4</sup>Excludes Ginnie Mae no-year budget authority.

## Office of Public and Indian Housing

The Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) oversees and monitors a range of programs that ensure stable housing is accessible to our most vulnerable and disadvantaged households. These programs provide rental assistance to low-income families, fund grants that improve public housing while reducing carbon emissions and health hazards, provide grants and loan guarantees that support affordable rental and owner-occupied housing for Native American and Native Hawaiian families, and increase employment opportunities and participants' earned income so families are able to reduce or eliminate their need for assistance.

The 2024 President's Budget requests \$43.1 billion for PIH, which is nearly \$2.8 billion more than the 2023 enacted level.<sup>5</sup>



### ***Providing \$41.6 billion to help low-income Americans pay rent, expanding housing and services to more households, and modernizing HUD-funded housing.***

The Budget requests \$41.6 billion for rental assistance programs managed by the Office of Public and Indian Housing, including Tenant-Based Rental Assistance and the Public Housing Fund.

<sup>5</sup> In the "Budget Authority, Public and Indian Housing" chart, "Other Programs" includes Choice Neighborhoods, the Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund (Sec. 184), Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund (Sec. 184A), Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grants programs, and the Operational Performance Evaluation and Risk Assessments Fund.

## TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), commonly known as the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, helps around 2.4 million extremely low- to very low-income households to rent housing in the private market. The Budget requests \$32.7 billion for TBRA, which is approximately \$2.4 billion more than the 2023 enacted level. The HCV program seeks to provide greater access to housing of choice and better housing opportunities for very low- and extremely low-income families, reduce the number of homeless individuals, families, and veterans, and reverse the effects of residential segregation in the pursuit of racial equity. The 2024 Budget proposes \$565 million for approximately 50,000 new incremental vouchers to expand affordable housing and provide greater access to areas of opportunity. When added to the approximately 130,000 additional vouchers that could be supported from non-Moving to Work (MTW) and MTW program reserves, approximately 180,000 additional families could be served in 2024. The new incremental vouchers will increase access to affordable housing and help HUD serve more low-income individuals and families across the country, including the elderly, the disabled, those that are experiencing or at-risk of homelessness, and those fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

About 2,100 State and local Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) administer the HCV program, and it is the largest income-targeted rental assistance program. HUD's [\*Worst Case Housing Needs: 2021 Report to Congress\*](#) reveals that among very low-income renter households that lacked assistance, 7.77 million had worst-case housing needs resulting from severe rent burdens (paying more than one-half of their monthly income for rent) or living in severely inadequate housing units.<sup>6</sup> Without rental assistance, these households would be at immediate risk of homelessness or would be forced to choose between decent housing and other life necessities, such as food, clothing, and medicine.

HCV assistance is primarily tenant-based, which means HUD ties the assistance to an individual household rather than a unit or property. If the family moves, it can use its rental assistance at another property that participates in or is willing to begin participating in the program. In addition to the tenant-based HCVs, PHAs in some areas are increasing their use of project-based vouchers (PBVs). This voucher is tied to the physical unit and ensures long-term affordability. PBVs have become a critical tool for preserving and adding to the affordable housing stock.

In October 2016, HUD published the results of the Family Options Study.<sup>7</sup> Launched in 2008, the study's goal was to determine which housing and service interventions work best for families with children experiencing homelessness. The study determined that the HCV program was the most effective intervention of the approaches tested. HCV intervention reduced most forms of residential instability by more than one-half, reduced food insecurity, and improved multiple measures of adult and child well-being.

## PUBLIC HOUSING FUND

The Budget requests \$8.9 billion for the Public Housing Fund, which is \$379 million more than the 2023 enacted level. The Public Housing Fund supports the Public Housing program by providing Federal grants necessary for PHAs to operate, maintain, and make capital improvements to approximately 935,000 affordable public housing units in 2023, serving nearly 1.7 million residents in 860,000 households. Investing in public housing addresses racial

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<sup>6</sup> HUD's Worst Case Housing Needs Report, 2021 Report to Congress (<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/worst-case-housing-needs-2021.pdf>)

<sup>7</sup> Family Options Study: Short-term Impacts of Housing Services Interventions for Homeless Families ([https://www.huduser.gov/portal/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/FamilyOptionsStudy\\_final.pdf](https://www.huduser.gov/portal/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/FamilyOptionsStudy_final.pdf))

inequities as over two-thirds of public housing residents are people of color. In addition to decreasing the financial burden on tenants, through investments in energy conservation and climate resilience measures – both through regular modernization activities and through energy incentives, like energy performance contracts and rate reduction incentives – the program supports the goal of reducing the Nation’s reliance on fossil fuels and serves to reduce HUD’s carbon footprint.

## NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

The Office of Native American Programs provides grants, loan guarantees, and technical assistance to benefit Native Americans throughout the country to help address their housing and community development needs. The 2024 Budget requests \$1.05 billion for Native American Programs, which is \$33 million more than the 2023 enacted level. The Budget requests \$820 million for the Indian Housing Block Grant program (IHBG), the single largest source of Indian housing assistance, which is \$33 million more than the 2023 enacted level. In addition, the Budget includes \$150 million for competitive grants, with the ability to prioritize awards to projects that seek to increase energy efficiency, improve water conservation, and further climate resilience improvements to be sustained over a longer period. The Budget requests \$906 thousand of credit subsidy for the Indian Housing Loan Guarantee program (also known as Section 184). Section 184 encourages private lending by guaranteeing home mortgage loans, which supports Native American families endeavoring to become homeowners. The program will support a credit loan level limitation of \$1.2 billion and continue to meet demand.

## Other Highlights

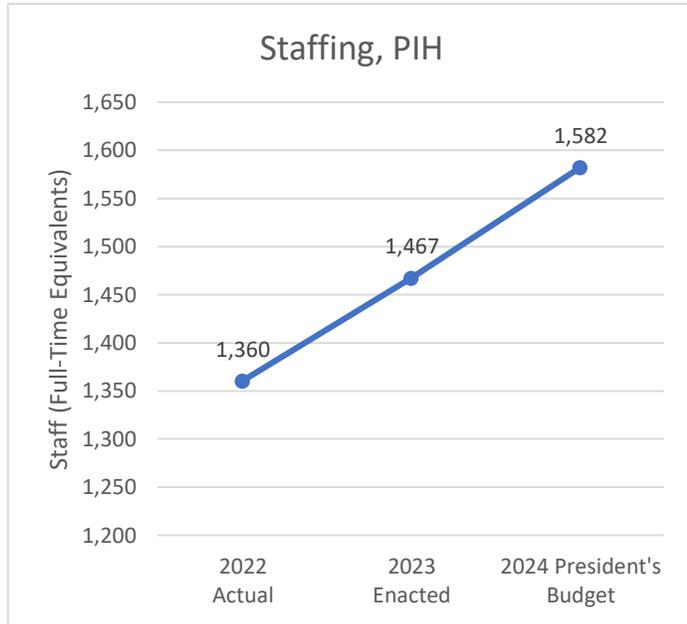
- **Mobility Services:** HUD requests \$25 million under TBRA to expand families’ housing choices and improve their access to communities with high-performing schools, better jobs, and higher-quality housing options.
- **Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD):** RAD is HUD’s primary mechanism for leveraging private sector funds to fund needed repairs in public housing. The RAD program allows public housing properties to shift to the Section 8 PBV or PBRA platform. These project-based Section 8 programs can leverage private financing for modernization, generally resulting in higher-quality housing for assisted families. The 2024 President’s Budget requests \$112 million – \$50 million in TBRA and \$62 million in PBRA – for conversions that promote the energy efficiency or climate resilience of properties. This will support the green modernization of public housing and Sec. 202 properties that are unable to fund such improvements using only resources currently provided through Public Housing or Sec. 202 appropriations.
- **Site-Based Public Housing Enhancement, Resilience, and Efficiency (SPHERE) Grants:** Within the Public Housing Fund, HUD proposes \$300 million to promote the preservation of public housing through targeted capital investments in properties with critical, extensive, and pervasive modernization needs that are not met through annual formula grants awarded through the Public Housing Fund. Up to \$20 million of the funds allocated to SPHERE will be used to advance public housing benchmarking in 2024.
- **Health Hazards in Public Housing:** Within the Public Housing Fund, \$25 million is designated for grants to remove lead-based paint hazards from public housing and \$60 million to help PHAs identify and eliminate other housing-related health and safety hazards, such as fire, mold, carbon monoxide, pest infestation, radon, and other housing

hazards. PIH and the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes will work together on this program to ensure the health and safety of families living in public housing.

- **Self-Sufficiency Programs:** The Budget proposes \$175 million for Self-Sufficiency Programs. This includes three programs: Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS), Jobs Plus Initiative (JPI), and Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS). The Budget proposes \$125 million for FSS, which will fund approximately 1,450 coordinators to support the FSS program's aim of increasing participants' earned income and reducing or eliminating their need for assistance. The Budget proposes \$15 million to fund up to nine grants for JPI, which increases employment opportunities and earnings of public housing residents through a three-pronged approach of employment services, rent-based work incentives, and community support for work. The Budget proposes \$35 million to fund 150 existing ROSS service coordinators who provide vital services to over 55,000 public housing and NAHASDA-assisted residents. ROSS assists not just work-able families, but also elderly and disabled residents. In addition to funding PHAs, ROSS has the unique ability to provide grant funding to Tribes, non-profits, and Residents' Associations. The Budget also includes the Resident Health Equity Innovation (RHEI) Demonstration which allows for the expanded authority to use Public Housing Operating Fund Grants to hire, retain, or coordinate with community health workers to connect residents to preventative care, health and wellness, and mental health resources provided by community partners and other Federal Agencies.
- **Improve Voucher Utilization and Leasing:** The Budget requests the authority to enable PHAs to use more resources to provide critically needed housing search assistance, such as security and utility deposit assistance and other landlord incentives. This will help more families in tight rental markets obtain affordable housing in lower poverty areas.
- **Choice Neighborhoods:** The Budget requests \$185 million for the Choice Neighborhoods program, which helps communities develop and implement locally-driven comprehensive neighborhood plans to transform underserved neighborhoods with distressed public and other HUD-assisted housing.
- **Operational Performance Evaluation and Risk Assessments (OPERA):** The Budget requests \$61 million for OPERA, a new program that centralizes costs and operational responsibilities for inspections and other activities supporting evaluations and assessments (e.g., data analytics, training of inspectors, evaluations, and assessments) for HUD-supported properties. Previously, inspections were funded out of multiple accounts. This alignment eliminates the complexities and inefficiency of funding assessment and evaluation activities across multiple program accounts. The OPERA account will provide HUD with more flexibility and responsiveness as HUD's rental housing assistance portfolio continues to evolve, while ensuring increased consistency and quality across programs.

## Salaries & Expenses

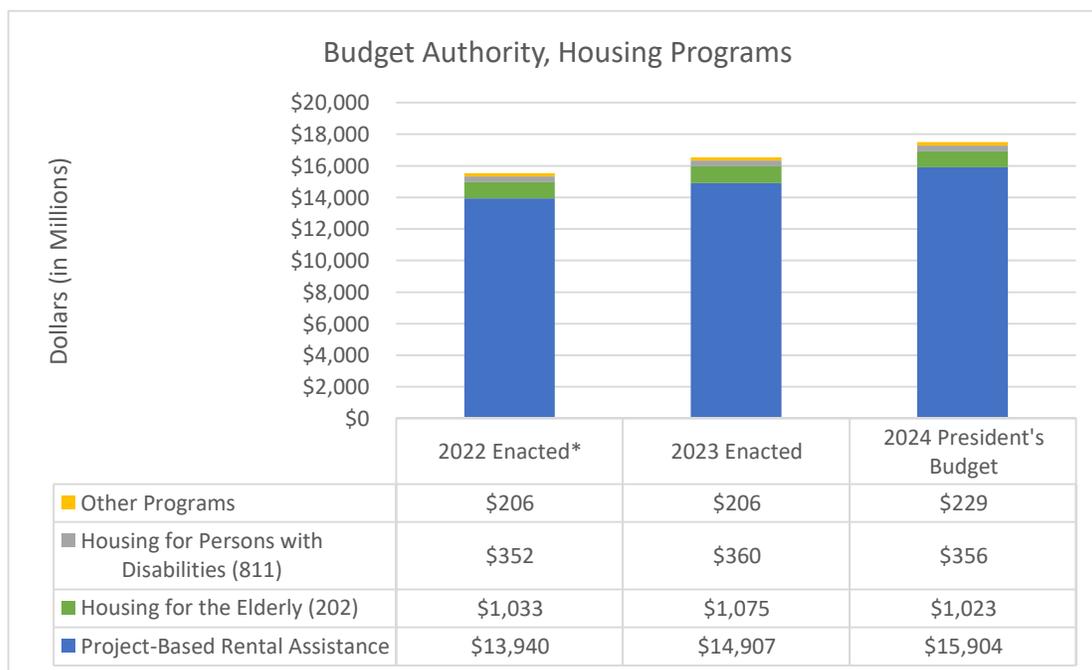
The Budget requests \$295 million for PIH S&E. The Budget, including carryover, supports 1,582 FTEs. This funding supports efforts to improve the quality, safety, and accessibility of affordable housing for low-income residents and strengthen HUD's internal institutional capacity and efficiency to deliver on its mission.



## Office of Housing

The Office of Housing provides essential support to the Nation's housing economy, homeowners, renters, and communities. Its major programs provide: mortgage insurance for single-family homes, multifamily properties, and healthcare facilities; rental assistance to low- and very low-income households, including the elderly and persons with disabilities; counseling to individuals and families to help them obtain, sustain, and improve their housing stability and financial health; and regulation of the design and construction of manufactured homes across the country. Because of this work, the Office of Housing is in a unique position to help address housing instability.

The 2024 President's Budget requests \$17.5 billion for the Office of Housing, which is \$1 billion more than the 2023 enacted level.<sup>8</sup>



\*The 2022 enacted amount does not include \$1 billion for the Green and Resilient Retrofit Program appropriated as part of the Inflation Reduction Act (P.L. 117-169)

### **Providing \$17.3 billion to help America's most vulnerable obtain decent, safe, and affordable housing.**

The Budget requests \$17.3 billion for rental assistance programs managed by the Office of Housing, including Project-Based Rental Assistance, Housing for the Elderly (Section 202), and Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811). This funding level provides over 1.4 million low-income households and vulnerable populations with rental assistance and funds the construction of 2,200 additional Section 202 and Section 811 units, giving some of the Nation's most vulnerable populations access to safe and affordable rental homes.

<sup>8</sup> In the "Budget Authority, Housing Programs" chart, "Other Programs" includes the following programs: MMI Contract Expenses, the Small Balance Mortgage Demonstration, Manufactured Housing (including Manufactured Housing Fee Collections), and Housing Counseling Assistance.

## PROJECT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE (PBRA)

The Budget requests \$15.9 billion for PBRA. While this represents a \$1 billion increase over the 2023 enacted level, the increase is mostly for assistance contract renewals and not new spending. The PBRA program provides about 1.3 million low-income and very low-income families with decent, safe, and affordable housing. Without this assistance, many currently affordable properties would either convert to market rates or would be unable to generate enough rental income to be maintained in good condition. PBRA supports safe and affordable rental homes for some of the Nation's most vulnerable populations. Approximately, 52 percent of assisted households in the PBRA program are headed by elderly persons, 15 percent by non-elderly persons with disabilities, and 23 percent by females with children.

## HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY (SECTION 202)

The Budget requests \$1 billion for the Section 202 Housing for the Elderly program, which is \$52 million less than the 2023 enacted level. The Section 202 program supports nonprofit entities in building and operating affordable housing for approximately 123,000 households headed by very low-income elderly tenants. Housing through Section 202 provides seniors with options that allow them to live independently and in an environment that provides connection to supportive services such as cleaning, cooking, and transportation. The Budget includes \$110 million for Capital Advances to increase the supply of affordable housing for seniors by approximately 1,000 units.

## HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (SECTION 811)

The Budget requests \$356 million, which is \$4 million less than the 2023 enacted level. The Section 811 Housing for Persons with Disabilities program provides project-based rental assistance to very low- and extremely low-income persons with disabilities to live independently in integrated housing settings with community-based support and services. Funding will provide renewal rental assistance for approximately 31,249 existing units. Funding will also expand the supply of affordable housing for this population by approximately 1,200 units through \$148 million in Capital Advances and Project Rental Assistance to State Housing Finance Agencies.

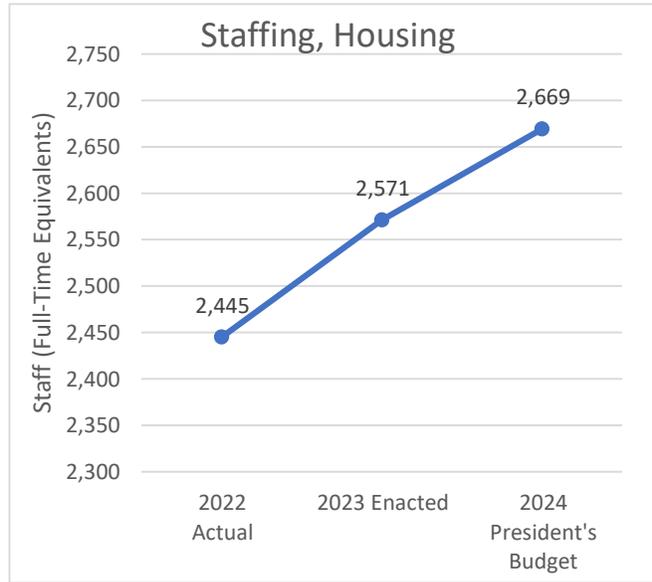
## Other Highlights

- **Distressed Properties Capital Loan Program:** The Budget includes \$25 million to provide loans, including forgivable loans, to owners of distressed PBRA properties. This funding will support the rehabilitation or replacement of an estimated 12 properties (500 units), targeting the most distressed inventory.
- **Housing Counseling Assistance:** The Budget requests \$66 million for Housing Counseling Assistance. Funding at this level will allow the HUD-approved network of 1,535 housing counseling agencies to serve over one million consumers across the Nation. Many of these clients are traditionally from marginalized, rural, underserved, and tribal communities. Funding at this level includes \$5 million that will be used to continue increasing the participation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Minority Serving Institutions in HUD's Housing Counseling program.
- **Federal Housing Administration (FHA):** The Budget requests \$400 billion in loan guarantee commitment authority to provide mortgage insurance for single-family loans under the Mutual Mortgage Insurance (MMI) Fund. It also requests \$35 billion in loan guarantee commitment authority under the General and Special Risk Insurance (GI/SRI) Fund to insure mortgages for multifamily housing, residential healthcare facilities and

hospitals, and Title I manufactured housing and property improvement loans. In addition, it requests up to \$15 million for credit subsidy and other uses to support a new Small Balance Mortgage demonstration. This demonstration will endeavor to increase access to mortgages for lower-priced homes, for which affordably-priced mortgages are currently scarce.

### Salaries & Expenses

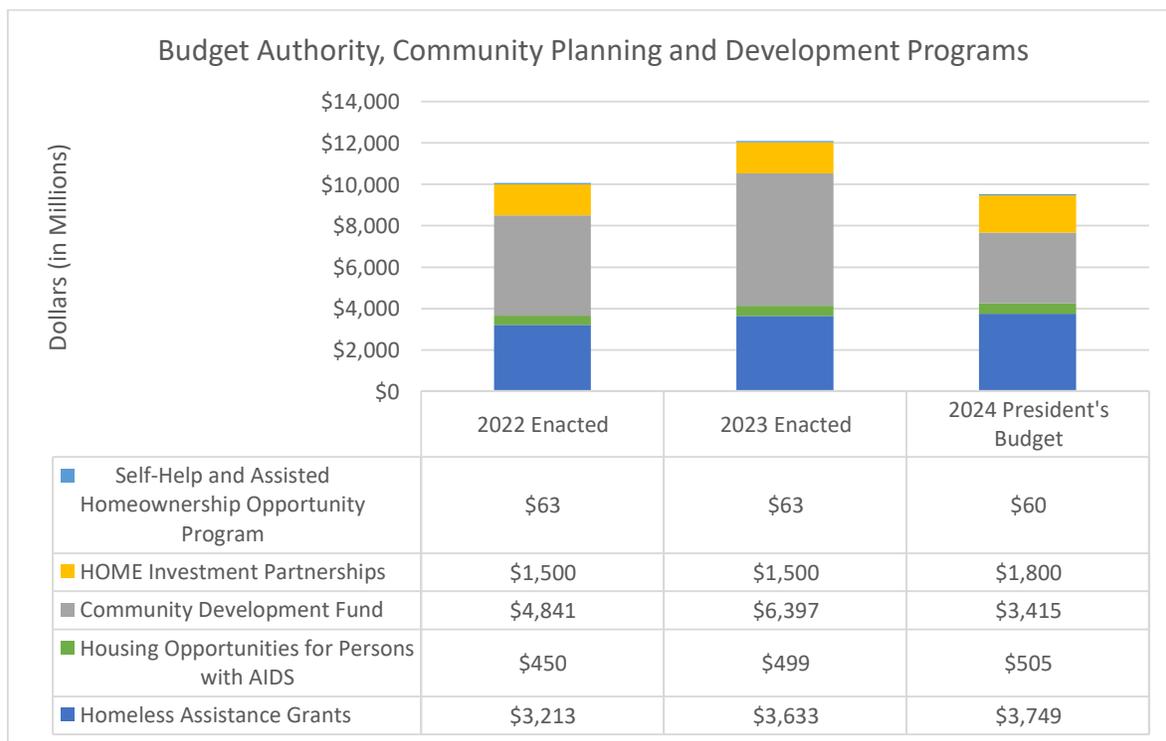
The Budget requests \$500 million for Office of Housing S&E. The Budget, including carryover, supports 2,669 FTEs, including FHA personnel. The goal of this funding is to provide essential resources for staff to effectively manage subsidized and insured properties, protect the housing safety net for millions of families nationwide, increase the supply of affordable housing, and support equitable homeownership and the national mortgage insurance market.



## Office of Community Planning and Development

The Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) promotes viable communities by developing partnerships with State and local governments and the private sector, including for-profit and non-profit organizations. CPD seeks to encourage empowerment of local residents by helping to give them a voice in the future of their neighborhoods, stimulating the creation of community-based organizations, and enhancing the management skills of existing organizations so they can achieve greater production capacity. Housing and community development are not viewed as separate programs, but rather as among the myriad elements that make up a comprehensive vision of community development.

The 2024 President's Budget requests \$9.5 billion for CPD, which is \$2.8 billion less than the 2023 enacted level.



***Providing \$9.5 billion to create greater access for individuals and families to safe and decent housing, necessary services, and economic opportunity within communities.***

### HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The Budget requests \$3.75 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants (HAG), which is \$116 million more than the 2023 enacted level. HAG funds are key to addressing homelessness nationwide, which declined by nine percent between 2010 and 2022.<sup>9</sup> HAG funds allow HUD to serve vulnerable individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness through a wide variety of services and housing interventions, including homelessness prevention, emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing.

<sup>9</sup> Department of Housing and Urban Development. The 2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, Part 1.

HAG funds have been a critical resource to addressing the threat of COVID-19 to people experiencing homelessness. These efforts have demonstrated the importance of coordinating with key partners, especially in the mainstream housing and healthcare sectors, as partnerships have proven to be vital to addressing the rising number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Through HAG funding, HUD is implementing best practices to guide people from homelessness to stability and dignity.

The Budget includes:

- \$3.4 billion for the Continuum of Care (CoC) Program: \$3.3 billion for renewal grants, enabling HUD to continue to serve over 750,000 people experiencing homelessness each year, and \$52 million for new grants that provide rapid re-housing projects and services for persons experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and/or human trafficking.
- \$82 million for new Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program grants, which will provide more communities with resources to build partnerships and provide collaborative solutions tailored to the unique needs of youth experiencing homelessness.
- \$290 million for the Emergency Solutions Grants Program, which supports over 350,000 persons through life-saving activities such as homelessness prevention, emergency shelters, rapid re-housing and other services.
- \$27 million for the National Homeless Data Analysis Project: \$12 million for Homeless Management Information System, data analysis, and technical assistance, and \$15 million to assist victim service providers to use comparable databases that comply with HUD's data collection, reporting, privacy, and security requirements and empower victim service providers and CoCs to better use and analyze their data to inform services for survivors of domestic violence.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Budget requests \$3.4 billion for the Community Development Fund. The request includes \$3.3 billion for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Formula Program, \$30 million for Recovery Housing, and \$85 million for competitive grants for the identification and removal of barriers to affordable housing production and preservation.

CDBG funding is often used in association with other HUD grants and Federal funding on locally-driven projects that also further the Administration's policy priorities. In 2022 alone, the CDBG program: served 60,000 families through providing direct homeownership assistance and funding for the rehabilitation of homes; provided benefits to more than 83,500 people through improvements to homeless facilities; and helped more than 46,000 individuals find permanent employment or keep the full-time jobs they were at risk of losing. Funding also assisted more than 5.3 million people, providing operating costs of homeless and HIV/AIDS patients programs, senior services, food banks, services for the disabled, youth services, transportation services, and general health or mental health services.

The proposed \$85 million in funding will award grants on a competitive basis to State and local governments, metropolitan planning organizations, and multijurisdictional entities for the identification and removal of barriers to affordable housing productions and preservation. Eligible uses of such grants include activities that further develop, evaluate, and implement housing policy plans, improve housing strategies, and facilitate housing production and preservation. HUD will prioritize applicants that demonstrate: (1) progress toward and a commitment to overcoming local barriers to facilitate the increase in affordable housing

production and preservation; and (2) an acute demand for housing affordable to households with incomes below 100 percent of the area median income. The grants will reward applicants that have made progress in updating zoning codes, land use policies, and housing infrastructure that will ultimately increase the supply of affordable housing.

### **HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME PROGRAM)**

The Budget requests \$1.8 billion for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), which is \$300 million more than the 2023 enacted level. This includes \$100 million for the FirstHOME Downpayment Assistance initiative to States and insular areas to better ensure sustainable homeownership.

HOME is the primary Federal tool of States and local governments for the production of affordable rental and owner-occupied housing for low-income to extremely low-income families, including mixed-income housing and housing for homeless and persons with HIV/AIDS. For many States and local governments, HOME is the only reliable stream of affordable housing development funds available to them.

HOME funds at the requested funding level will: result in 14,783 units of affordable housing for new homebuyers; provide 13,300 units of newly constructed and rehabilitated affordable rental units; allow 6,622 units of owner-occupied rehabilitated housing for low-income homeowners; and provide 11,966 low-income households assisted with HOME tenant-based rental assistance. In addition, this level of funding would preserve or create approximately 32,166 jobs.

The HOME request includes a \$100 million set-aside for the FirstHOME Downpayment Assistance initiative. It aims to support sustainable homeownership among first-generation and/or low- and moderate- income first-time homebuyers while piloting programmatic flexibilities and innovations in subsidy delivery. The funding, which would go to States and insular areas, would help households with one of the most significant obstacles to homeownership – the required downpayment. The home equity established at time of purchase reduces the likelihood of default and foreclosure, creating stability for both the household and the community.

### **HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS (HOPWA)**

The Budget requests \$505 million for HOPWA, which is \$6 million more than the 2023 enacted level. HOPWA provides stable and permanent housing assistance and supportive services to low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS, who may face barriers to stable housing. With this level of funding, HUD estimates that communities will be able to provide access to affordable housing for an additional 1,500 vulnerable households living with HIV infection, totaling 48,000 households in 2024/2025. In addition to affordable housing, an estimated 65,000 households will receive supportive services to ensure housing stability.

### **SELF-HELP AND ASSISTED HOMEOWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM (SHOP)**

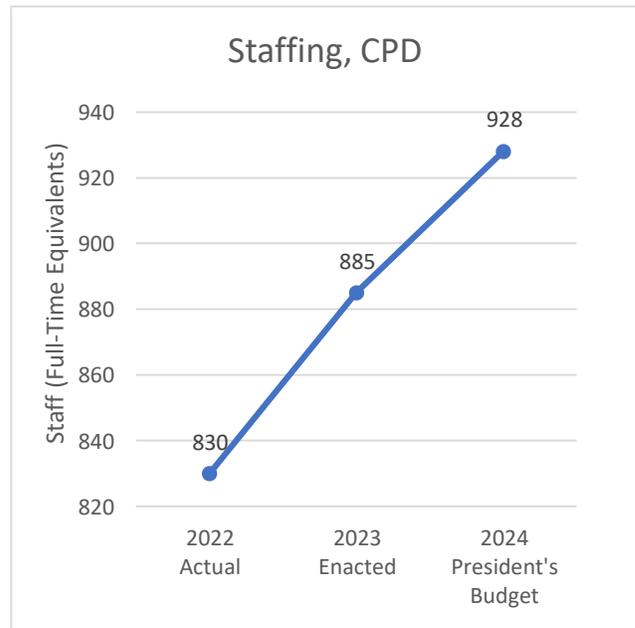
The Budget requests \$60 million for SHOP, which is \$2.5 million less than the 2023 enacted level. Included in this amount:

- \$41 million to support the Section 4 Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing Program, which provides grants for enhancing the capacity of local organizations to provide affordable housing and community development activities that benefit low- and moderate-income families and persons. These activities include green building, development of healthcare and childcare facilities, strengthening of neighborhood commercial corridors, job creation, and community safety.

- \$5 million for the Rural Capacity Building Program, which enhances the capacity and ability of rural housing development organizations, CDCs, CHDOs, local governments, and Indian tribes (eligible beneficiaries) to carry out affordable housing and community development activities in rural areas. These activities will address markedly low homeownership, and declining renovations and new construction in rural areas.
- \$10 million for SHOP where, through a Notice of Funding Opportunities, funding will be awarded to grantees to be used for eligible expenses to develop decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings and comply with state and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements, and with all other SHOP requirements. This funding would convey approximately 320 SHOP housing units.
- \$4 million for the Veterans Housing Rehabilitation and Modification Pilot Program, which provides grants to nonprofit organizations that may be used to modify or rehabilitate eligible veterans' primary residences or to provide grantees' affiliates with training support in connection with those services. This funding would rehabilitate and/or modify approximately 300 housing units.

### Salaries & Expenses

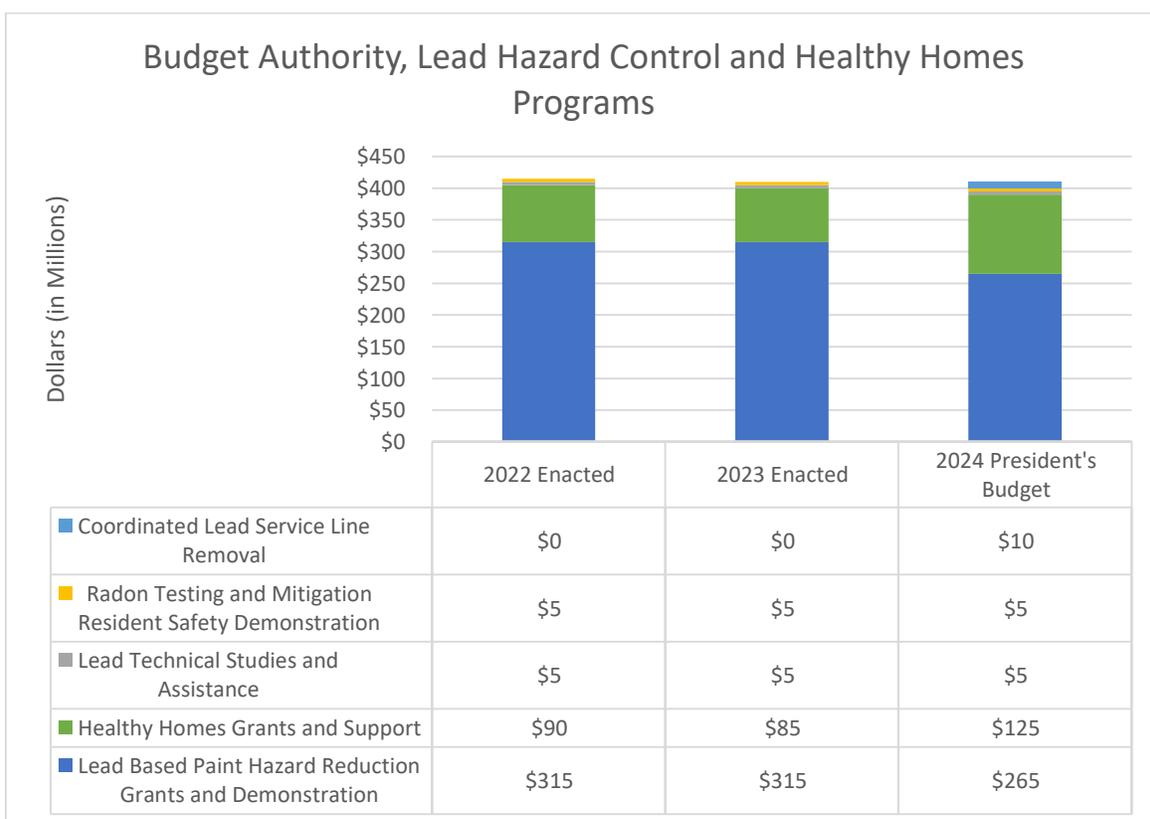
The Budget requests \$173 million for CPD S&E. The Budget, including carryover, supports 928 FTEs. This funding will enable CPD to better manage core workload relating to grant administration, reducing homelessness and aggressively addressing audit and closeout activities. These resources will also support disaster-recovery operations, administration of supplemental programs, and Departmental functions of Environment and Relocation.



## Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

The Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) provides funds to State, tribal, and local governments, and nonprofit organizations to develop and implement cost-effective ways to reduce lead-based paint and other housing-related health and safety hazards in homes of low-income families. In addition, OLHCHH enforces HUD’s lead-based paint regulations, provides public outreach and technical assistance on issues regarding housing and health, and conducts technical studies to develop and evaluate cost-effective methods to protect children and their families from health and safety hazards in the home.

The 2024 President's Budget requests \$410 million for OLHCHH, which is equal to the 2023 enacted level.



### ***Removing dangerous hazards from homes with \$495 million in grants and technical development.***<sup>10</sup>

Every family deserves a safe and healthy home. The Budget will reduce lead-based paint hazards, carbon monoxide exposure risks, and elevated radon levels, among a range of hazards, and promote climate resilience and environmental justice, resulting in safer and healthier homes.

<sup>10</sup> The Budget requests \$410 million within the Lead Hazard Reduction account; this includes \$10 million for lead service line replacement. An additional \$85 million related to identifying and mitigating housing-related health and safety hazards is requested in PIH's budget for public housing, for a total of \$495 million within HUD's Budget.

## LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION GRANTS AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Lead-based paint in housing presents one of the largest threats to the health, safety, and future productivity of America's children, with over 29 million homes (44 percent of the homes built before 1978, when its new use was banned) having significant lead-based paint hazards.<sup>11</sup>

The Budget requests \$265 million in funding for the OLHCHH's two main programs, Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction and Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant programs, which is \$50 million less than the 2023 enacted level. The programs share the same goal to make privately owned low-income unassisted older housing lead safe. The Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant program (begun in 2003) focuses on cities, counties, parishes, and other units of local government with the most pre-1940 rental housing and highest rates of childhood lead poisoning cases. In contrast, the original Lead Hazard Reduction grant program (begun in 1993) is open to a broader range of States, Native American Tribes, and communities. Funding is projected to make the housing units enrolled in these programs lead-safe at an average of \$12,000 per unit. In rigorous evaluations, HUD has determined that these programs reduce children's blood lead levels and that the hazard controls are effective in the long term.<sup>12,13</sup>

For the Lead Technical Studies and Support program, the Budget requests \$5 million to develop detection, evaluation, and control technologies regarding lead hazards, and provide the basis for the building, housing, scientific, and public health communities to address the hazards more efficiently and broadly. The technical studies and assistance activities are conducted through grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts, and include technical support and training, grant management and evaluation tools, and interagency collaboration projects.

## HEALTHY HOMES GRANTS AND SUPPORT

The Budget requests \$125 million for Healthy Homes Grants and Support, which is \$40 million more than the 2023 enacted level. This includes \$35 million for Healthy Homes Supplements to the Lead Hazard Reduction and Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant programs to mitigate multiple health hazards that contribute to asthma, cancer, and unintentional injuries in 9,300 homes. This also includes \$45 million for the Healthy Homes Production Grant Program to identify and correct housing-related health and safety hazards besides lead-based paint in another 10,000 homes.

The remaining \$45 million of the Healthy Homes funding includes:

- \$5 million in grants to demonstrate whether the coordination of Healthy Homes remediation activities with weatherization activities achieves cost savings and better outcomes in improving home safety and quality.
- \$10 million in Healthy Homes Technical Studies grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts.
- \$30 million in Aging in Place Modification grants to treat housing-related health and safety hazards in the homes of low-income seniors to help enable them to age in place.

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<sup>11</sup> As determined by OLHCHH's American Healthy Homes Survey II (2021).

<sup>12</sup> Clark S, et al. Effects of HUD-supported lead hazard control interventions in housing on children's blood lead. *Env. Research.* 111(2):301-311 (2011).

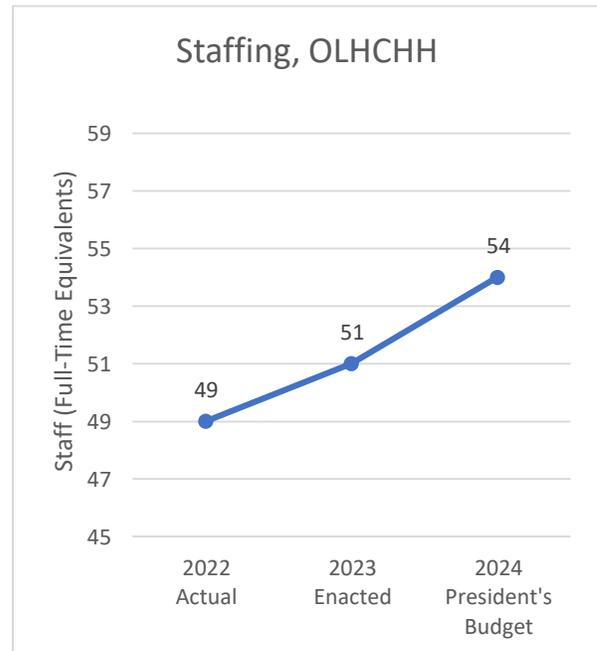
<sup>13</sup> Dixon SL, et al. Window replacement and residential lead paint hazard control 12 years later. *Env. Research.* 113(1):14-20 (2012).

## Other Highlights

- The Budget includes \$5 million in grants for radon testing and mitigation in public housing. The continuation of this resident safety demonstration would allow more public housing agencies to mitigate elevated radon levels and provide HUD with additional implementation information for consideration of subsequent steps in addressing radon in public housing.
- The Budget also proposes \$10 million in grants to communities to replace lead service lines to HUD-assisted Housing and investigate the efficiencies of coordinating with public water services to replace lead service lines in conjunction with the investments under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

## Salaries & Expenses

The Budget requests \$11.2 million for OLHCHH S&E. The Budget, including carryover, supports 54 FTEs. These resources will enable OLHCHH to effectively support the Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes grant and contract programs in 2024.



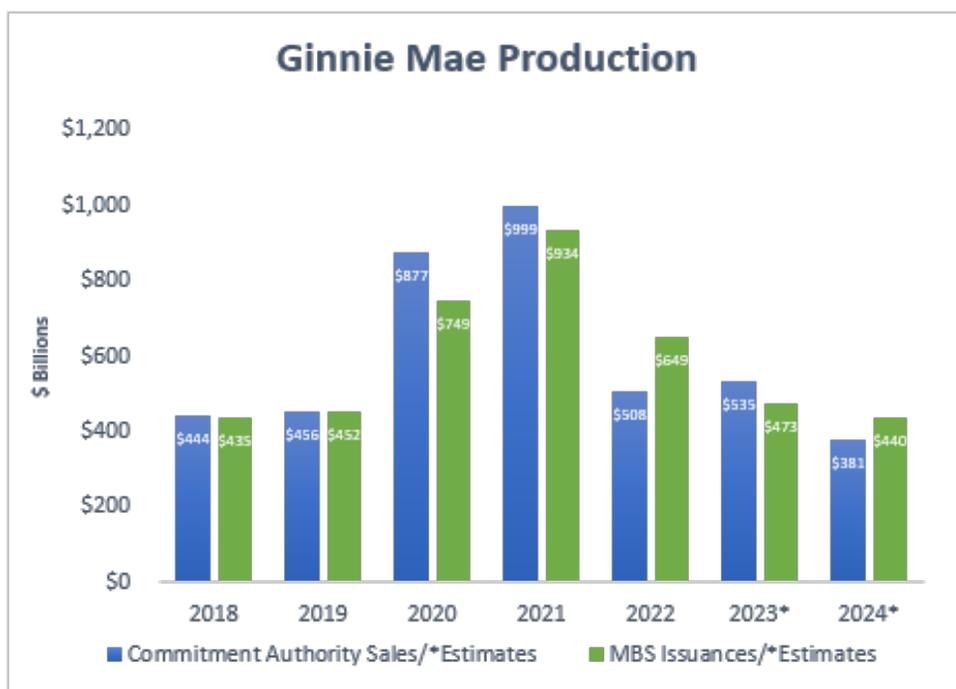
## Government National Mortgage Association

The mission of the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or Ginnie Mae) is to link the United States housing market to the global capital markets, thus providing low-cost financing for Federal housing programs. In 2022, Ginnie Mae and its insuring and guaranteeing partners facilitated homeownership for nearly 800,000 first-time homebuyers. Chartered as a government corporation within HUD, Ginnie Mae is the only government corporation tasked with the administration and oversight of an explicit full faith and credit guaranty on mortgage-backed securities (MBS). The Ginnie Mae guaranty of timely payment of principal and interest to MBS investors enables mortgage lenders to obtain favorable prices for their mortgage loans in the secondary mortgage market. Lenders can use the proceeds to make new mortgage loans to first-time homebuyers, veterans, rural homeowners, and low-to-moderate income borrowers.

### SUPPORTING AFFORDABLE HOMEOWNERSHIP FOR ALL

The 2024 President's Budget requests \$550 billion in commitment authority for Ginnie Mae, which is \$350 billion less than the 2023 enacted level.

While the request reflects a projected reduction in commitment authority sales due to a shifting economic environment, it provides funding for approximately two million loans to borrowers under Federal loan programs – many of whom are expected to be first-time homebuyers, veterans, or in minority households.



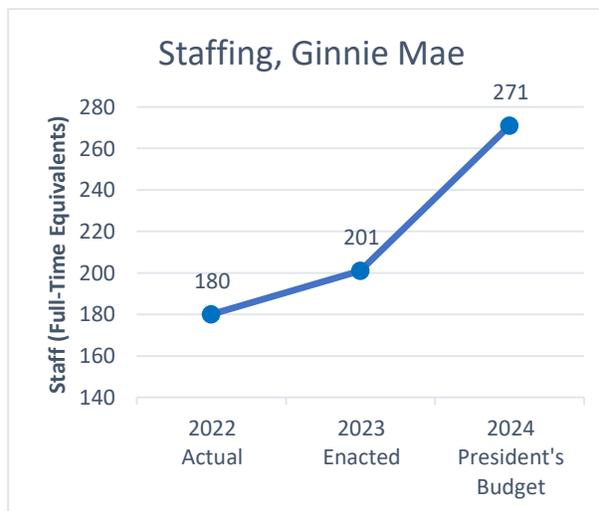
### 2024 INITIATIVES

The 2024 President's Budget requests \$61 million for Ginnie Mae S&E, which is \$20.6 million more than the 2023 enacted level.

For the first time ever, in 2024, Ginnie Mae will fund all costs for personnel services and working capital fund needs through its two-year appropriation account, as the X-year account balance will be used for non-personnel services costs and is projected to be completely depleted by the

end of 2024. It is important to note that this will be the initial year Ginnie Mae transitions to supporting all costs for personnel services strictly from the annual appropriation. Furthermore, Ginnie Mae is unlikely to earn the additional \$3 million in contingent budget authority in 2023 based on current volume projections.

The Budget will support 271 full-time equivalents (FTEs), enabling Ginnie Mae to continue carrying out the HUD 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, enhancing its MBS program and platform, and mitigating major risks confronting the secondary mortgage industry. The significant increase in the 2024 Budget includes additional staffing and resource needs related to the default of a large Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (HECM) MBS Issuer at the end of December 2022.



\*2023 FTE level of 201 does not include 30 FTEs funded by GNMA's no-year account.

With the S&E budget request, Ginnie Mae will build on recent successes in driving liquidity toward equitable and affordable housing, in programs including:

- Supporting Underserved Communities** – To meet commitments in the HUD Strategic Plan, Ginnie Mae is providing additional liquidity support to underserved communities. Success will entail the creation of new security products and delivery structures/channels, such as conversion of multifamily (MF) risk share lending to Ginnie Mae securitization, enhancements to Title I lending, developing a business channel and securitization product to enhance liquidity for Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs). Ginnie Mae has conducted an initial impact analysis of the MF risk share and prepares to deploy legal authority to include these loans in its securities. Additionally, Ginnie Mae established a CDFI taskforce to reach underserved markets to attract lenders that have experience with such markets.
- Digital Collateral** – Since 2022, to expand the existing Digital Collateral pilot program, Ginnie Mae has increased participation opportunities, published updates to the Digital Collateral Guide and website, reopened the program to new issuer applications, and created a podcast series and webinar. This effort has re-engineered the requirements for the management of pool collateral, including facilitating the conversion from a paper-based to a digital approach.
- Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Products/Disclosure** – Ginnie Mae is partnering with all insuring agencies to enhance its MBS disclosures and to align with ESG investment mandates. The goal is to increase awareness among potential investors of the ESG features on the underlying collaterals and disclose data that enables the validation of ESG eligibility. Ginnie Mae aims to ultimately increase demand for its securities through: establishing formal Memoranda of Understanding with insuring agencies to address data specifications and data protection protocols; disclosing additional data points on concentrations of MF green, affordable properties, single-family, low-to-moderate income borrowers and properties located in low-income

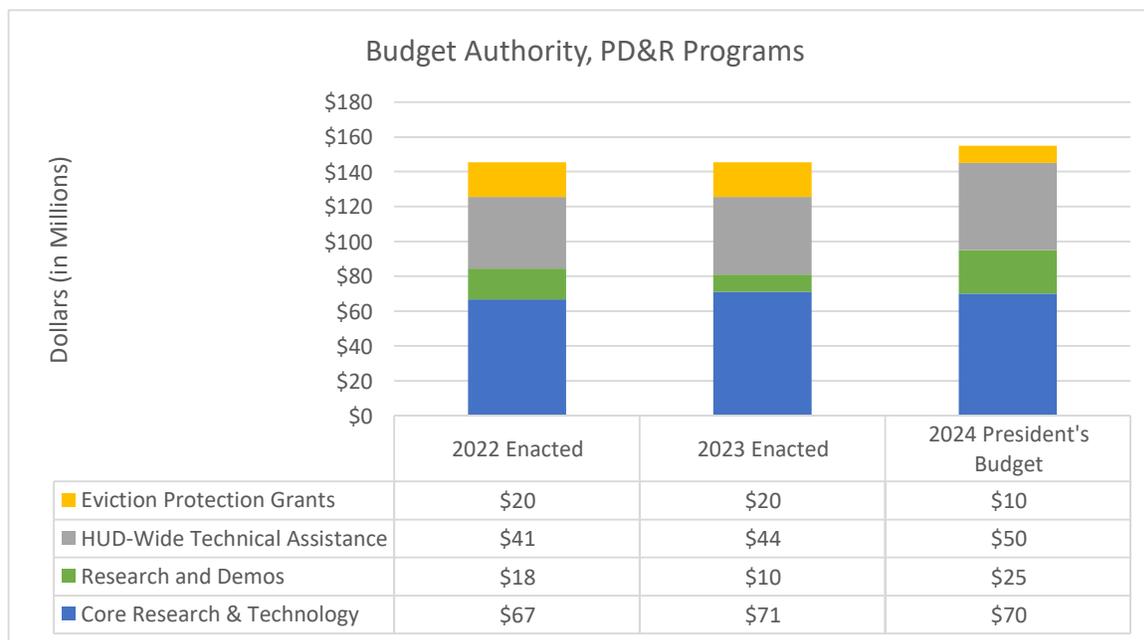
communities; and developing blogs, podcasts, and summary reports to disclose concentration trends within the Ginnie Mae MBS portfolio.

- **Cybersecurity and Counterparty Risk** – In October 2022, Ginnie Mae completed the migration of its securitization platform to the Amazon Web Services GovCloud. This migration enables a more secure and agile platform for its MBS operations. With this migration, Ginnie Mae has the foundational architecture to enhance the visibility into its security operations and enable future requirements as mandated by the government (e.g., Executive Order 14028). In addition, Ginnie Mae has continued to enhance the usage of data and analytics to manage counterparty risk. However, significant deficiencies remain and must be addressed with additional resources.
- **Managing Issuer Defaults** – Ginnie Mae declared a large HECM MBS Issuer in default and seized its portfolio in December 2022. Upon default, Ginnie Mae successfully transitioned the portfolio to a Master Servicer and ensured that HECM MBS holder payments and borrower draws were unaffected. Ginnie Mae now assumes responsibilities for ongoing management and operation of the defaulted portfolio. A significant surge in staffing resources is needed to manage this sizeable and complex portfolio and policy enhancements for the Reverse and/or Forward programs resulting from this default.

## Office of Policy Development and Research

The Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) supports HUD’s mission to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all by: conducting, supporting, and sharing research, surveys, demonstrations, program evaluations, data, innovation, and best practices; by supporting technical assistance for all of HUD’s programs; and through grants to legal service agencies to prevent evictions. PD&R is responsible for maintaining current and historic information on housing needs, market conditions, and existing programs, as well as conducting research on priority housing and community development issues. PD&R’s research, surveys, and policy analysis inform all aspects of HUD programs, providing a comprehensive, historical, evidence-based understanding of past program performance as well as objective data for policymakers and stakeholders to make informed decisions. PD&R’s work enables the Congress, the Secretary, and other HUD principal staff to make informed decisions on budget and legislative proposals and strengthens housing and community development policy. PD&R’s technical assistance supports States, local governments, non-profits, and for profits in implementing programs efficiently and effectively.

The 2024 President’s Budget requests \$155 million for Research and Technology (R&T), \$9.6 million more than the 2023 enacted level. These funds will provide objective evidence to support policy and program outcomes in the areas below.



***Providing \$155 million towards advancing research and technical assistance to support decision-making for HUD and its stakeholders and to support families at risk of eviction.***

### **CORE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY (CORE R&T)**

The Budget requests \$70 million for Core R&T, which is \$1 million less than the 2023 enacted level. Core R&T comprises three components: Housing Data Infrastructure; Knowledge Management, Dissemination, and Outreach; and Technical Expertise and Innovation. Through the Research Partnerships program and Centers of Excellence grants for Historically Black

Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Hispanic Serving Institutions, HUD is advancing equity, innovation and capacity building in housing and community development research.

**American Housing Survey (AHS):** The Budget requests funding to support HUD's collaboration with the Census Bureau to conduct the AHS. The AHS is the most detailed source of data about the housing stock, housing finance, and characteristics of markets, neighborhoods, and occupants, as well as housing insecurity.

## RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND DEMONSTRATIONS

The Budget requests \$25 million for Research, Evaluation and Demonstrations, which is \$15 million more than the 2023 enacted level. PD&R seeks to prioritize these activities: (1) complete multi-year program demonstrations and evaluations; (2) inform and evaluate existing Departmental initiatives; and (3) advance strategic evidence-building priorities established in the Agency Learning Agenda.

**Climate Research:** The Budget includes up to \$5 million of funding for climate-related research, which could include studies of opportunities to mitigate the risks to HUD properties and HUD-assisted households from climate change and natural disasters, evaluations of existing programs supporting recovery from and resilience to environmental threats, and research on energy efficiency and environmental justice.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

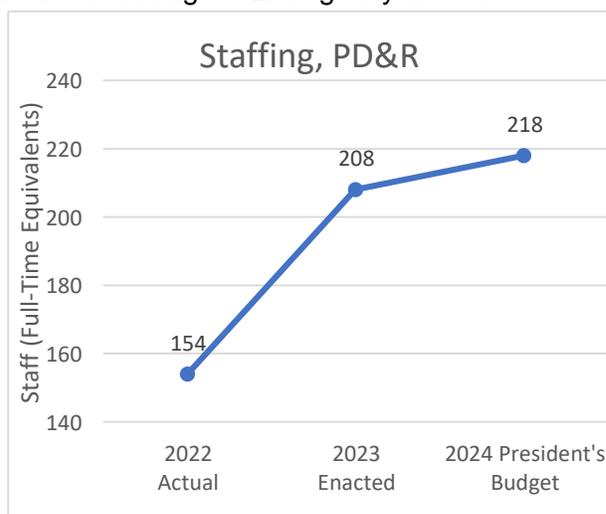
The Budget requests \$50 million for technical assistance, which is \$5.6 million more than the 2023 enacted level. This funding ensures that HUD's partners receive the guidance, tools, and knowledge needed to implement programs and respond to the challenges of housing and community development practice, such as planning and capacity building to increase housing supply, improve fair housing outcomes, and reduce barriers to accessing HUD programs.

## EVICITION PROTECTION GRANTS

The Budget requests \$10 million to continue to fund the Eviction Protection Grant Program, ensuring that grantees can provide a robust range of much-needed legal services to underserved populations, including in rural areas.<sup>14</sup> With funding for Emergency Rental Assistance running out and evictions once again on the rise, the already high demand for legal assistance and other eviction mitigation services is likely to increase in the coming year.

### Salaries & Expenses

The Budget requests \$44 million for PD&R S&E, supporting 218 FTEs. The Budget supports grants and program management, Eviction Protection Grants program management, Fraud and Risk Management oversight, data analysis, and management of internal and external data-related activities across the Department.



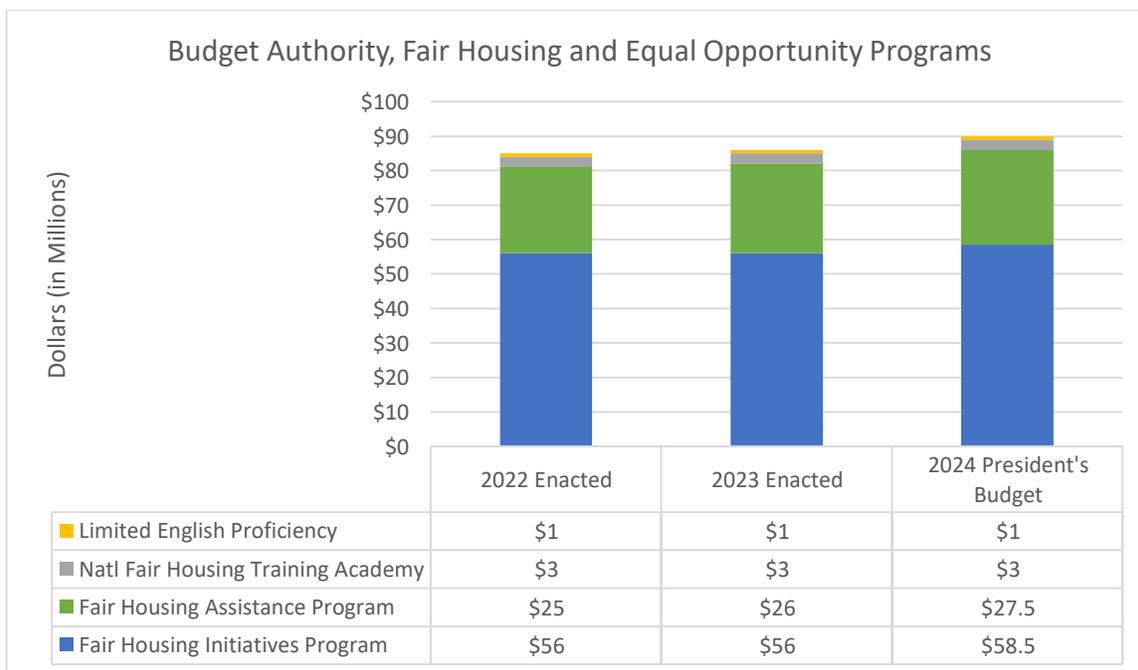
<sup>14</sup> <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/eviction-protection-grant.html#overview>

## Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

The mission of HUD’s Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) is to eliminate housing discrimination, promote economic opportunity, and achieve diverse, inclusive communities by leading the Nation in the enforcement, administration, development, and public understanding of Federal fair housing policies and laws. FHEO funds four Fair Housing Programs: (1) the Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP); (2) the Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP); (3) the National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA); and (4) the Limited English Proficiency Initiative (LEPI). FHEO carries out its work under several civil rights authorities such as the Fair Housing Act, including enforcement of the requirement to affirmatively further fair housing, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and several others.

In combination with the other work of FHEO, these programs aim to redress injuries to victims, prevent housing discrimination, and eliminate segregation. The 2024 Budget supports FHEO’s statutory duties, the Administration’s priorities, and the Secretary’s commitment to fair housing.

The 2024 President's Budget requests \$90 million for fair housing programs, which is \$3.6 million more than the 2023 enacted level.



***Providing \$90 million to advance housing equity and fight housing discrimination.***

### **FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM (FHIP)**

The Budget requests \$58.5 million for FHIP, an increase of \$2.5 million from the 2023 enacted level, which will provide support for fair housing enforcement and education and outreach activities conducted by approximately 128 fair housing organizations. FHIP provides funding to eligible organizations under three initiatives: the Private Enforcement Initiative, the Fair Housing Organization Initiative, and the Education and Outreach Initiative. Additionally, FHIP funds are

awarded for the Fair Housing Accessibility FIRST contract that addresses accessible fair housing design and construction matters.

### **FAIR HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FHAP)**

The Budget requests \$27.5 million for FHAP, \$1.5 million more than the 2023 enacted level, which provides funds for State and local civil rights enforcement agencies that administer fair housing laws and procedures that are substantially equivalent to those in the Fair Housing Act. This funding will maintain HUD’s commitment to this coordinated intergovernmental partnership to protect the fair housing rights of individuals and families.

### **NATIONAL FAIR HOUSING TRAINING ACADEMY (NFHTA)**

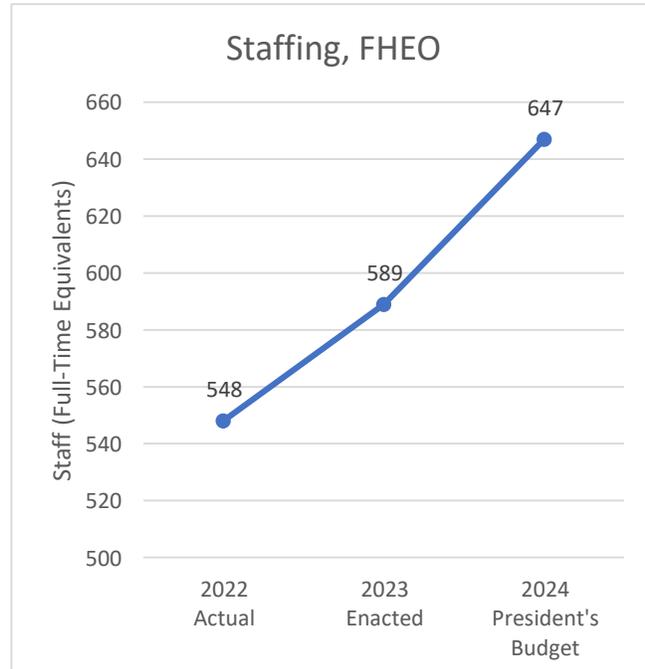
The Budget requests \$3 million for NFHTA, which is equal to the 2023 enacted level. This will allow NFHTA to expand beyond its current foundational courses and offerings to provide new intermediate and advanced trainings on emerging issues. Investment in NFHTA increases fair housing practitioners’ knowledge, skills, and capacity to ensure equal access and fair housing opportunities for all.

### **LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY INITIATIVE (LEPI)**

The Budget requests \$1 million for LEPI, a decrease of \$355 thousand from the 2023 enacted level. This will allow LEPI to provide language assistance services, targeted customer-centric outreach materials in multiple languages, and community-focused outreach efforts, including regarding HUD program participants’ duty to affirmatively further fair housing. This funding furthers HUD’s commitment to maintain accessibility of HUD housing, services, programs, and activities to LEP individuals.

### **Salaries & Expenses**

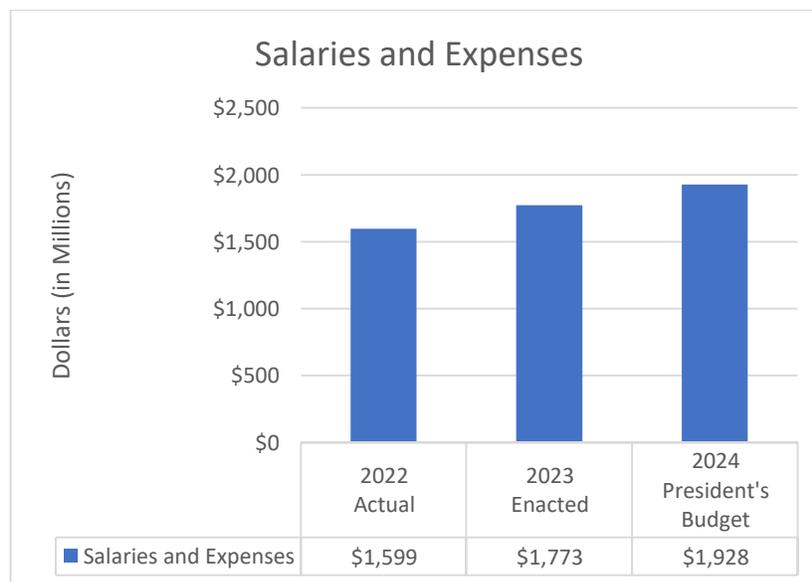
The Budget requests \$107.2 million for FHEO S&E. The Budget, including carryover, supports 647 FTEs. This funding will enable FHEO to help create equal housing and credit opportunities by administering and enforcing laws that prohibit housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), national origin, age, disability, and familial status.



## Management and Administration

HUD operational infrastructure related to people, processes, and technology remains a top priority of the Department. Over the past few years, HUD has worked hard to advance Information Technology (IT) and cybersecurity efforts, expand and improve the use of data for decision making, streamline procurement, enhance small business contracting goals, achieve a net gain in hiring for the Department, and decrease the time to hire. The 2024 President's Budget continues the strategic investments made in 2023 and supports the positive trajectory in these areas, which are critical to meeting HUD's operational and programmatic needs. In particular, investing in staffing and IT modernization will enable HUD to manage and reduce risks associated with the continued growth of HUD's programs.

The Budget requests \$1.9 billion for S&E, \$155.2 million above the 2023 enacted level.<sup>15,16</sup> In combination with carryover of 2023 funding, the 2024 Budget will support 8,635 full-time equivalents (FTEs).<sup>17,18</sup>



### STAFFING, RISK, AND OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Enterprise Risk Management program has provided a line of sight and revealed trending and emerging risks that could prevent the agency from accomplishing its mission, vision, and program outcomes. One significant risk was the 20 percent decline in staffing that HUD experienced from 2012 through 2019. This decline significantly eroded HUD's ability to monitor compliance on properties, loans, grants, public housing authorities, and other areas of responsibility, as well as greatly limiting its ability to address systemic issues inside the

<sup>15</sup> The 2024 President's Budget proposes \$11.8 million from the Information Technology (IT) Fund to support End-user IT Devices and wireless support paid via the Working Capital Fund.

<sup>16</sup> Including Ginnie Mae; excluding Office of Inspector General.

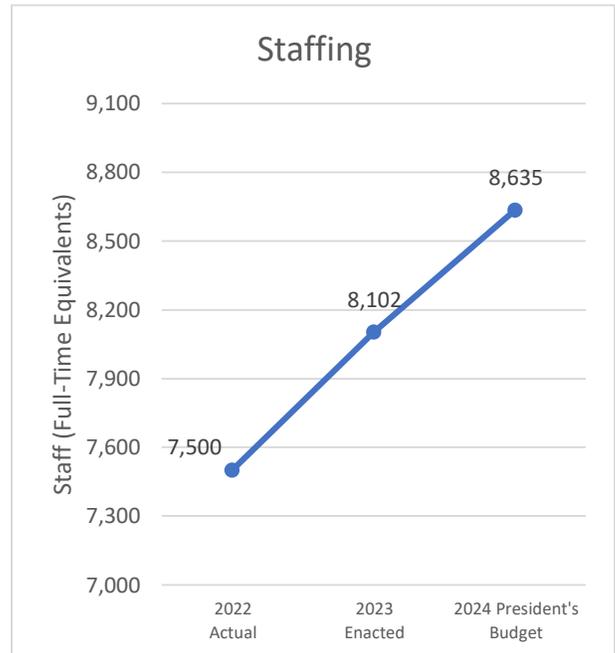
<sup>17</sup> Including Ginnie Mae; excluding Office of Inspector General.

<sup>18</sup> The "Salaries and Expenses" chart reflects 2022 actuals which includes carry over from 2021. The 2023 enacted and 2024 President Budget amounts are new budget authority for each year and do not include carryover. It also includes Ginnie Mae (two-year funding only).

Department. Further, this staffing decline adversely impacted long-term productivity improvements and innovation within HUD's programs.

However, Over the last three years, HUD has made it a priority to address this risk and mission degradation. Its success is evidenced by a steady growth in staffing from 2019 to 2022, with a three-year total FTE increase of 9.6 percent during this period. Further, investments in staffing and resources have generated the following successes in administrative support operations during 2022:

- Increased on-time execution of all procurement actions by 10 percent.
- Exceeded all prime small business contracting goals.
- Developed HUD's first Anti-Harassment policy, which was touted by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) as a model policy within the Federal Government.
- Achieved "Advanced" rating on the US Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Chief Human Capital Officer Evaluation System in three areas – Communication, Leadership Involvement, and Data – reaching premiere status. OPM has previously only cited GSA, NASA, and the Department of State as premiere Agencies.
- Decreased the time to hire by 6 percent.
- Reduced storage usage in the Federal Records Center by 320 thousand cubic feet, generating a savings of \$1.6 million per year.
- Reduced the deferred building maintenance backlog by \$3.5 million over the past two years.
- Completed construction of a model workspace that will serve as a template for future renovations in the Weaver Headquarters Building.



The 2024 Budget will provide funding for further staff growth by increasing FTE usage by 6.6 percent above the anticipated 2023 level. These staffing increases will allow the Department to better and more efficiently serve households and communities across the country. Using workforce succession strategies, the Department intends to execute this increase to ensure that additional staffing results in the right people allocated to the right jobs, providing the biggest impact toward achieving HUD's priorities.

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND

The 2024 President's Budget requests \$415 million for the Information Technology (IT) Fund, which is \$40.3 million more than the 2023 enacted level. This funding level includes \$41 million for development, modernization and enhancement (DME) projects, which will deliver enterprise and programmatic level improvements. The IT funding level excludes end-user IT devices and wireless support, for which \$11.8 million is requested as a new activity in the Working Capital

Fund with funding provided within HUD S&E accounts. The Department also continues its proposal to allow transferring up to \$10 million of S&E funding to the IT Fund.

The Budget continues the modernization of IT systems and supports an expanded cybersecurity program. These efforts will accelerate IT modernization and maximize the impact to the public and return on investment to taxpayers.

HUD's Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) is prioritizing DME projects across the IT portfolio. These projects support a broad variety of business priorities and enterprise needs. They represent the most critical IT investments identified across the Department's program and support offices. They are designed to improve delivery of HUD's programs and services, digitize manual processes to improve operational capabilities, and strengthen the stewardship of taxpayer dollars by consolidating obsolete technology and replacing it with newer solutions that support greater integration between systems. The new capabilities allocation also includes resources to expand and strengthen cybersecurity at HUD by continuing implementation of a comprehensive cybersecurity program that addresses critical security deficiencies related to cyber risk management, governance, and data protection.

### **WORKING CAPITAL FUND**

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides shared services to HUD offices with the goal of increasing transparency into costs and operations, improving service delivery, and encouraging efficiency and economy of operations. In 2024, the WCF proposes to expand its services through three new service lines: 1) Scanning and Digital Archiving Services, 2) Space Renovation and Furniture Acquisition, and 3) End-user IT Devices and Wireless Support. By incorporating these services into the WCF, HUD will improve the service quality, transparency, and operational efficiency that is delivered to WCF customers by:

- **Incentivizing Program Offices:** Delivery of these services in a WCF model incentivizes program offices to utilize WCF services efficiently by aligning service costs with service usage.
- **Promoting Consistent IT Modernization and Service Flexibility:** By providing these services through the WCF, HUD will promote regular, routine employee device refreshes that improve efficiency and decrease risk by using up to date technology. Additionally, the Printing Services and HR Platform Licenses Service will provide for more contract scalability to meet the changing needs of each HUD office.
- **Increasing Transparency:** Finally, delivery of these services under the WCF model will drive transparency into the operation and management of all three service lines and into the overall costs to administer these services.

## Office of Inspector General

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The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for HUD is an independent and objective organization, conducting and supervising audits, evaluations, investigations, and reviews relating to the Department's programs and operations. The OIG promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in these programs and operations while also preventing and detecting fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. The OIG works to ensure that its resources and activities encompass the issues and concerns most critical to the Department's success.

The 2024 President's Budget requests \$154 million for the OIG, which is \$8 million more than the 2023 enacted level.

### PRIORITIES TO PROTECT VULNERABLE POPULATIONS FROM UNSAFE AND HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

The OIG is dedicating oversight resources to focus on protecting the most vulnerable of HUD beneficiaries. The OIG will initiate more audits, investigations, and reviews into the communities where public housing agencies (PHAs), contract administrators, and landlords have been identified as at risk of noncompliance with HUD's requirements to provide safe living conditions in HUD-assisted units. Specifically, the additional staffing resources in the 2024 Budget would help OIG increase oversight of these critical programs and those who implement them. OIG investigations and other oversight positively change the lives of those in need of HUD assistance, such as:

- **Identifying and Mitigating Lead Hazards:** Lead is one of the greatest housing-related threats to children in the United States. OIG is identifying and mitigating lead hazards through a multi-pronged oversight approach. This includes assessing whether HUD and its partners have the authorities, capacity, and capabilities needed to effectively carry out their responsibilities to provide housing that is lead-safe, promoting accountability and oversight for HUD, and enhancing property owner and PHA compliance with and enforcement of Federal requirements for identifying and mitigating lead hazards.
- **Improving Living Conditions in Assisted Housing Units:** The OIG is also examining how problems identified during physical inspections of HUD-assisted housing units are being addressed. This involves audits of PHAs and landlords regarding the corrective actions taken when inspections identify emergency health and safety concerns and the process by which HUD program offices oversee those corrective actions. The OIG will also continue to dedicate resources from the Office of Investigation to review and identify PHAs, landlords, and property managers who are failing to uphold their responsibilities to provide safe and sanitary living conditions in HUD-assisted housing.
- **Protecting Vulnerable Tenants from Abuse:** The OIG has identified several significant instances of landlords engaging in fraud or abuse of vulnerable HUD-assisted tenants, including sexual misconduct and stealing money from low-income households. OIG is committing resources to ferreting out other instances of this conduct in HUD's programs. Increasing OIG's capacity to investigate these schemes has been an integral part of its oversight strategy.

### COMPREHENSIVE OVERSIGHT OF KEY FUNCTIONS

To ensure comprehensive oversight of HUD's key functions, OIG work addresses the top management and performance challenges facing the Department. Each challenge is tied to HUD's Strategic Plan and is informed by past OIG oversight findings, the views of Department

leadership, the work of oversight partners such as GAO, and input from key external stakeholders. For 2023, the OIG determined HUD's top challenges to be:

- Ensuring access to and availability of affordable housing
- Mitigating counterparty risks in mortgage programs
- Eliminating hazards in HUD-assisted housing
- Managing human capital
- Increasing efficiency in procurement
- Improving IT modernization and cybersecurity
- Sustaining progress in financial management
- Administering disaster recovery
- Grants management
- Fraud risk management

Auditors, evaluators, and investigators orient their work toward addressing a top management challenge either within designated HUD programs or by geographical area. This has resulted in OIG providing deliberate, targeted oversight over the most critical of HUD's programs and given rise to actionable recommendations that provide a roadmap for HUD and its stakeholders to achieve program improvements. It has also assisted the OIG's investigative work to yield the greatest deterrent possible and provide accountability where the taxpayer or HUD beneficiaries are most at risk.

HUD will continue to face challenges in administering and monitoring the use of funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act, and other dedicated pandemic-related funding. The OIG has done considerable work to provide timely and targeted oversight to help HUD effectuate its programs. It will continue to provide robust oversight into how effectively HUD is implementing its COVID-19 pandemic relief programs and detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse therein.

## **ORGANIZATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS**

To support the OIG's Data Literacy Initiative, the OIG has been using the SAS® software tool on an enterprise platform to satisfy both current and future organization needs for data analytics. The acquisition, deployment, and training of this tool to over 135 HUD OIG users (approximately 25 percent of OIG staff) is a major accomplishment in the OIG's data decision upskilling efforts. This furthers the OIG's vision for data literacy – to enable data-driven decision making to bring awareness of HUD's toughest challenges in the OIG's oversight mission and more efficiently deploy its limited resources.

One of the many data analytics products OIG has created is a simple Power BI tool that allows investigators, evaluators, and auditors to apply critical financial risk metrics against HUD's Multifamily Housing portfolio, including properties that receive rental assistance subsidy and/or have HUD-insured mortgage loans. This pairing of powerful data analysis with mission is an example of how the OIG can leverage technology, training, and staff-level data literacy to drive mission and achieve better oversight more efficiently. The OIG plans to continue growing this portfolio and utilizing these tools to increase the return on the OIG's investment for internal and external stakeholders.

## **REQUIRED CYBERSECURITY INVESTMENT**

The 2024 Budget includes additional funding to support cybersecurity enhancements required by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) that will protect the OIG's network from growing threats. Specifically, the OIG is requesting \$1.2 million in new investments that would support access to the services

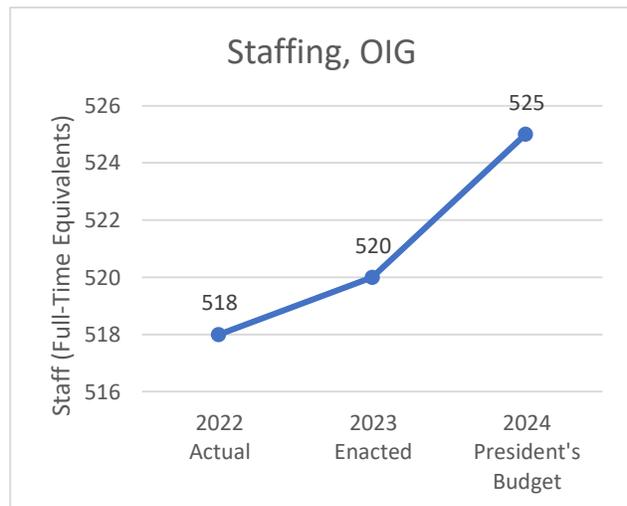
of a Security Operations Center (SOC), which would allow the OIG to better defend against unauthorized activity within the computer network. The OIG operates an IT network independently from HUD and will need to procure monitoring services separate from HUD's contract to meet requirements.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDITS

The OIG currently utilizes two contracts to support required audits of HUD, specifically the consolidated financial statement audit and the component audits of Ginnie Mae and FHA. The 2023 projected total cost to support the financial statement audit is \$6.1 million. The OIG plans to recomplete the financial audit contract as one unified procurement during 2023 with the winning bidder performing the 2024 financial statement audit.

### Salaries & Expenses

The 2024 Budget requests \$154 million for OIG S&E. This funding level will support an additional five FTEs, for a total of 525 FTEs, expanding the capacity of the OIG to focus on health and safety oversight priorities. Increased Personnel Services and Non-Personnel Services funding will support inflationary costs and adjustments to the base associated with current OIG staffing, and the tools necessary to conduct the OIG's mission.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**  
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